

City Council Denounces Bilbo

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WEATHER

Moderate Winds
Warm
Partly Cloudy

Daily Worker

★
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FLIERS TELL OF ATOMBOMB RAID

Boiling Smoke Engulfs City

GUAM, Aug. 6 (UP).—The first atomic bomb to fall on Japan caused Hiroshima to disappear in a cloud of boiling smoke and flame, according to the men of the Superfortress crew who unleashed nature's harnessed fury on the helpless Japanese empire. The men of the crew exclaimed as one: "My God!" What had been Hiroshima going about its business at 9:15 o'clock of

a sunny morning went up in a mountain of dust-filled smoke, black at the base, towering into a plume of white at 40,000 feet.

Here at Guam this morning, reporting the results to Gen. Carl A. Spaatz and Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, were pilot Paul W. Tibbets, Jr., Miami, Fla., and Navy Capt. William Parsons, Santa Fe, N. M., who went along in the Superfortress as "weaponer repairer" to see that the bomb worked.

Brilliant Flash

They said Hiroshima was blotted out first by a flash as brilliant as the sun.

Tibbets, who was given the Distinguished Service Cross as he landed here in the Marianas, spoke laconically of the mission.

"We selected Hiroshima as the target when we made the land fall," he said. "There was no opposition, conditions were clear and we dropped the bomb visually at 9:15 a.m."

"Only Capt. Parsons' bombardier, Maj. Thomas W. Ferebee, Mocksville, N. C., and myself knew what dropped," he continued. "Others only knew it was a special mission."

"We knew immediately that we had to get the hell out of there and made a sharp turn in less than 30 seconds to get broadside to the target."

Hard to Believe

"Then—it was hard to believe what we saw."

"Below us, rising rapidly, was a tremendous black cloud. Nothing was visible where only minutes before the outline of the city with its streets and buildings and waterfront piers were clearly apparent."

"It happened so fast we couldn't see anything and could only feel the heat from the flash and the concussion from the blast."

"There were a couple of sharp slaps against the airplane. It felt like close bursts of flak. I yelled a warning to the crewmen but we were all okay."

Parsons, 44, who explained his job had been to make it comparatively safe for a superfort to carry the bomb,

(Continued on Back Page)



CIO Greets Soviet Unionists: Vasill Kuznetsov (left) head of the Soviet trade union delegation, and Klavdia Orlova, woman Soviet workers' leader, are photographed with Mrs. Roosevelt and Sidney Hillman, at the CIO Carnegie Hall rally for the Soviet delegation on Monday night. [Story on page 3.] Daily Worker photo

ARTICLES ON THE ATOMBOMB

Challenge to Humanity

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2 Communists Pioneered

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New Epoch In Warfare

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Labor Aided In Production

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LaGuardia Backs 'No Deal' Ticket

Mayor LaGuardia in a radio speech over station WOR last night endorsed the No Deal ticket headed by Newbold Morris. LaGuardia emphasized that the No Deal ticket "is in the field to win." He declared it was "silly to say that the only purpose of the ticket is to take votes away from the Republican candidates."

"No citywide candidate can possibly be elected in our city without cutting heavily into the Democratic vote," he added.

The Mayor indicated he had no personal opposition to Brfg. Gen. William O'Dwyer, Democratic-American Labor Party candidate.

"In all fairness I must say that Mr. O'Dwyer stated that if I were a candidate he would not run," he declared. "I in turn stated that if Mr. O'Dwyer would run on an independent ticket such as we now have I would support him; that if he fought the bosses in a primary fight and won the nomination against their candidate I would vote for him; but if he came out as the candidate of these bosses I would support an independent ticket."

FUSION PLANS

LaGuardia recalled the proposals a few months ago of a "fusion ticket between Republicans and Democrats."

"What was the purpose of all these conferences between Republican and Democratic bosses," he asked.

"To oppose the kind of administration that I have been giving to the people of the city for the past twelve years, and to return to the old time of political control with its patronage, privileges, pay, perquisites and pilfer. It was a proposed combination against good government."

"The same men that were planning and scheming to form combinations against good government are the men who selected the tickets for each of the major parties. Go back to your newspapers. Who announced the names of the Democratic candidates Flynn of the Bronx, Kelly of Brooklyn and Loughlin of Tammany Hall."

"Who announced the Republican candidates? Crews of Brooklyn, Curran of Manhattan and Ashmead of Queens."

In a swift crack at the Liberal Party, he said:

"It was a foregone conclusion that if I would not run, the American Labor Party would endorse the Democratic candidate. It was also a foregone conclusion that whatever the American Labor Party did, the Liberal Party would take the opposite stand."

NO DEAL CAMPAIGN

LaGuardia said that the No Deal campaign will "be modest but to the point" because it has "no deal, no combinations" and "no C. O. D. contributions."

Stating that it would not have "big billboard signs, extravagant posters, elaborate headquarters, and a big staff of salaried hangers-on," LaGuardia said that the ticket would "rely entirely on the intelligence of the voters and their love for their city."

Soviets Resume Ties With Finland, Rumania

By United Press

Finnish and Rumanian broadcasts said last night that the Soviet Union has decided to resume diplomatic relations with Finland and Rumania.

Radio Lahti in Finland said Col. Gen. Andrei A. Zhdanov, Soviet chairman of the Allied Control Commission, sent a memorandum to Premier Juho K. Paasikivi inviting Helsinki to exchange diplomatic envoys with Moscow. Radio Bucharest said a similar memorandum was given Rumanian Premier Petre Groza.



LaGUARDIA

Six Billions In Cutbacks in Next 5 Months

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The real impact of production cutbacks resulting from victory in Europe is just beginning to be felt, figures released today by the War Production Board show.

In the last five months of this year, three-fourths of the \$3,500,000,000 in cutbacks planned for 1945 will take effect.

From April 1 to July 23, WPB said, schedules were reduced by only \$2,000,000,000, while August schedules alone called for a reduction of \$1,200,000,000.

September, October, November and December cutbacks will all be in excess of \$1,300,000,000 each month.

WPB's Production Readjustment Committee has processed V-E cutbacks totaling \$15,000,000,000, of which \$3,500,000,000 affect 1945 schedules and \$6,725,000,000 affect 1946 schedules.

WLB Again Delays New Wage Proposal

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The War Labor Board members have again postponed release of their proposal to change the national wage policy. The proposal, for a minimum alteration, is now promised for this week-end. It is being delayed so that labor members and industry members can submit their criticism of it at the same time.

There will then be a second delay while the proposal is considered by the Office of Economic Stabilization and the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, and then presumably, by the White House, as the changes would have to come by executive order.

The public members' proposal obviously does not envision any general increase in wage rates, it is reported here among CIO circles.

It does provide for wage increases beyond the limits of the Little Steel formula in certain cases—but these

Daily News 'No Fight Russia' Editorials Incite Against USSR

By ADAM LAPIN

Captain Joseph Patterson's New York Daily News is whipping up propaganda for war against the Soviet Union—under the enticing slogan of "No Fight Russia."

In a series of editorials, the Daily News has followed substantially the same formula:

First, a provocative attack on some phase of Soviet policy.

Second, a pious disclaimer of any intention to advocate war with the Soviet Union.

Third, a statement that war between the two nations is unlikely unless the Soviet Union attacks first.

Fourth, a building-up of what it pictures as the possibility that the Soviet Union may attack in Alaska.

A typical example of this formula in action was an editorial on June 5 based on Sen. Brewster's fantastic allegation that the Red Army was "liquidating" all middle-class people in Berlin.

The Daily News, of course, credited this wild and woolly tale as well as Brewster's charge that the Soviet Union is "communizing" all Europe.

"Our casualties in World War II have now topped 1,000,000," the editorial added. "A large percentage of these were incurred in Europe, so that Stalin might proceed to communize most or all of Europe."

"The moral of it is: No Fight Russia, at anybody's urging or for any reason, unless Russia sometime attacks us. In that case, we should fight to the limit."

An elaboration on how war might come with the Soviet Union was contained in an editorial on May 15 ostensibly denying the charge of Robert E. Sherwood, playwright, that the Patterson-McCormick papers are plugging for a third world war.

SAME INCITEMENT

"As for this paper," the editorial said, "its position is and will continue to be that there should be no war between the United States and Russia, whatever Great Britain may desire, except for one cause."

"That cause would be a Russian invasion of U.S. territory. Should Russia try such a thing, we should, of course, fight. Otherwise not."

"The logical place for Russia to try to take from us, if it should ever try to take any of our territory, would be the Aleutians and Alaska."

On Aug. 5 the News had an editorial entitled "Browder Out, Foster In—But No Fight Russia," which contained all four points of its familiar formula.

The editorial said that the American Communists "could hardly have chosen a time when their self-resurrection as a political party would anger more Americans, both as to the Americans Reds and as to Russia, fountainhead of world communism. Naturally, the Browder-Foster flipflop is red meat for propagandists trying to condition our minds for a war with Russia."

"Nevertheless, it is no reason why we should ever fight Russia."

The News advocates that American Communists should be "run in," charged, tried and jailed or executed if convicted.

Then it winds up with a real build-up for war with the Soviet Union.

"The only valid cause for a U.S.-Russian war some day would be a Russian attempt to take some territory belonging to us. Presumably, this territory would be Alaska, and the Aleutians, which used to belong to Russia, and which we bought in 1907 for \$7,200,000."

"Stalin's Far East papers from time to time have mumbled that this Czarist Russian deal is not binding on Bolshevik Russia, and that Bolshevik Russia ought to recapture those areas from the corruptly capitalistic U.S."

"If Russia ever tries that, we should fight with

NO FIGHT RUSSIA

Robert E. Sherwood, playwright and erstwhile Roosevelt ghost writer for whom we have considerable respect as a playwright, voiced a warning to Americans Tuesday evening at a banquet in New York.

The Hearst papers, said Sherwood, and the New York Daily News, Chicago Tribune and Washington Times-Herald are plugging the German General Staff propaganda line aimed at bringing on another World War 15 or 25 years hence.

Wrong Again, Mr. Sherwood

We have no idea what the other papers mentioned above intend to do in this matter. As for this paper, its position is and will continue to be that there should be no war between the United States and Russia, whatever Great Britain may desire, except for one cause.

That cause would be a Russian invasion of U. S. territory. Should Russia try such a thing, we should of course fight. Otherwise, not.

The logical places for Russia to try to take from us, if it should ever try to take any of our territory, would be the Aleutians and Alaska.

BROWDER OUT, FOSTER IN— BUT NO FIGHT RUSSIA

The latest change in the status of the Communists in the United States seems sure to build up more steam behind the current talk about an eventual U. S.-Russian war. There is still an alarming amount of this talk in circulation.

Tempers are getting short among us as we move through the second half of the fourth year of our part of World War II. War-weariness is on the increase. So is suspicion of Russia's attitude toward the Japanese war.

The American Communists therefore could hardly have chosen a time when their self-resurrection as a political party would anger more Americans, both as to the American Reds and as to Russia, fountainhead of world Communism. Naturally, the Browder-Foster flipflop is red meat for propagandists trying to condition our minds for a war with Russia.

Nevertheless, it is no reason why we should ever fight Russia.

Our FBI, Secret Service, local police, and so on, should keep eyes peeled for actually or potentially dangerous traitors among the American Reds; and whenever a case can be made against one of these, he or she should be run in, charged, tried, and jailed or executed if convicted.

This method of handling the local Reds has worked well in the past. Nothing that we know of indicates that we need some other method.

The only valid cause for a U. S.-Russian war some day would be a Russian attempt to take some territory belonging to us. Presumably, this territory would be Alaska and the Aleutians, which used to belong to Russia, and which we bought in 1907 for \$7,200,000.

Stalin's Far East papers from time to time have mumbled that this Czarist Russian deal is not binding on Bolshevik Russia, and that Bolshevik Russia ought to recapture those areas from the corruptly capitalistic U. S.

If Russia ever tries that, we should fight with all the strength necessary to pin Russia's ears back. We can probably win, too, in such a theatre of war—if in the meantime we've had the brains to maintain the world's strongest navy and air force, plus a highly trained skeleton army, preferably based on a system of universal military training.

Otherwise, no fight Russia.

The moral of it is: No fight Russia, at anybody's urging or for any reason, unless Russia sometime attacks us. In that case, we should fight to the limit.

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"Otherwise, no fight Russia."

Even under the slogan of "No Fight Russia," propaganda for war with the Soviet Union can be dangerous and disruptive, which about sums up the effect of the coy Daily News editorials.

Joseph Starobin's column, Between the Lines, scheduled for today, will appear tomorrow.

Dartmouth Admits Ban on Jews

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College yesterday admitted that his college uses a quota system to keep Jews out. In a letter to Herman Shumlin, movie and theatrical producer, Dr. Hopkins said he would not want to see "the proportion of the Jews in the college so greatly increased as to arouse widespread resentment and develop widespread prejudice in our own family."

The college president revealed himself to be an exponent of Nazi views on racial minorities. He contended that Dartmouth discriminated against Jews because it wants to stop anti-Semitism.

He told Shumlin that the quota system was based on lessons he learned in Germany after the last war and as a result of the writings of Stephen Roberts, author of *The House That Hitler Built*.

ON RECORD

Earlier in the year Dr. Hopkins put himself on record for quota systems in answering a questionnaire from the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Hopkins told Shumlin, who is a member of the committee:

"I was in Europe almost immediately after the last war, and practically all with whom I talked were discussing the danger of the racial antagonisms which had been so accentuated in Germany by the soldiers on their return finding all of their institutions and all of their professions dominated by a race which numbered only one percent of the population."

The president asserted he did not want his college to become an urban college, which is another way of saying he wants to keep minority groups out.

ACW Asks \$1 A Day Increase

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at a conference yesterday with the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, demanded a dollar a day wage increase, an old-age retirement fund and six paid holidays.

The negotiations at the Aldine Club affect 150,000 workers.

Old age pensions, if the union's request is granted, would begin at 65. The employers would set up a fund into which they would pay 3 percent of their weekly payrolls for such a purpose.

More than 100 clothing manufacturers and union representatives attended the opening conference session yesterday afternoon, at which Sidney Hillman, ACW president presented the demands. Both sides agreed to designate subcommittees to continue the discussions.

In urging the retirement fund for superannuated clothing workers, Mr. Hillman said many are anxious to retire but present government old-age pensions are insufficient.

"The cost of living," he declared, "has gone up more than government figures show."

Mr. Hillman pointed out that no wage increase has been granted in the clothing industry since April, 1942, an increase which had been agreed upon the previous year.

Mrs. Thackrey Buying Coast Radio Station

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., operator of standard station KYA, San Francisco, asked the Federal Communications Commission today for permission to transfer control of the corporation to Dorothy S. Thackrey, publisher of the New York Post.

Miss Thackrey will purchase 8,270 shares of common stock or 83.9 percent, at \$40 per share, a total of \$334,800. The shares are now held by 24 different stockholders.

Truman Home From Potsdam Conference

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 7 (UP).—President Truman returned to his country today, exactly a month after he left to attend the momentous Big Three conference at Potsdam.

The cruiser Augusta, bearing the President and his party, docked at a pier of the army port of embarkation at Newport News at 5 p. m. EWT.

The President soon disembarked and left for Washington by train at 5:30 p. m.

Accompanying Mr. Truman, among others, were his chief of staff, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

It was on July 7 that Mr. Truman sailed on the Augusta for his first meeting as a member of the Big Three. He landed at Antwerp, Belgium, on July 15, and the conference began on the 17th. After the conference, he flew to England on Aug. 2, lunched with King George, and then sailed for home.

Mme. Orlova Compares Notes On U.S., Soviet Garment Making

By LOLA PAINE

Meet Klavdia Orlova, union chairlady of Moscow's Red Seamstress Sewing Factory.

Widow of a Red Army soldier, mother of a small child, she's a member of the Soviet delegation now touring the city's plants, offices and shops.

When you first see this Soviet union leader, you are impressed by her simplicity and her quiet blue eyes. But when you've followed her around a garment factory, listening to her, seeing those blue eyes light up, you realize she's quite a dynamic woman.

Yesterday's tour took part of the delegation to the Bethlehem shipyards and the other part to the Crawford Clothing plant in Long Island City. It was at Crawford's that Klavdia Orlova gave us an idea of how the Soviet delegation is studying American working conditions and techniques.

She inspected almost every machine she came across, and she watched every operation, from examining the goods for imperfection, to spraying, cutting, pressing, finishing and putting in linings.

Sometimes she would say—as she said when she stood in front of a left-to-right pressing machine, "We have in the Soviet Union such a machine but not in the same style." Or when she left a department, such as the cutting department, which particularly impressed her, she would say, "I like the way they do it there."

Mme. Orlova spoke in Russian, which was translated by Lubov Samoshina, another woman member of the delegation. But, surprisingly enough, translations were often unnecessary, because many of the Crawford workers carried on their conversations with her in Russian.

ASKS QUESTIONS

All through the plant, which covers several square blocks, Mrs. Orlova asked the workers scores of questions. They went like this:

"What do you do with waste material? Are you paid higher

By HARRY RAYMOND

The New York City Council yesterday cracked down on the fascist race-hate campaign of Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of Mississippi. By unanimous vote, the city's 17 councilmen declared there "should be no place in the legislative halls of this nation for anyone who actively engages in such nefarious activities."

The Council resolution, introduced by Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey and signed by all members, placed it squarely on the record that:

"The City Council, representing a population of 7,500,000 Americans, strongly condemns this campaign of hatred by Sen. Bilbo and urges members of Congress from the City of New York to fight vigorously such practices."

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to all New York City Congressmen, to Sen. Bilbo and majority and minority leaders of the Senate.

During the rollcall, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Manhattan Communist, arose to congratulate Councilman Sharkey for bringing the resolution before the body.

Adoption of the measure, Davis said, was a "sign of the maturity of the Council," and was a manifestation of the "very deep anti-fascist sentiment" of the people of the city.

Bilbo, declared Davis, "represents



DAVIS SHARKEY the voice of fascism in America."

"We must not permit such persons," he added, "to cheat us out of the fruits of victory in the war."

Sharkey read part of a letter from an anonymous person in West Virginia attacking Sharkey's proposal to introduce the resolution. He cited the letter as an example of how the Ku Klux Klan of Bilbo was spreading.

"Every American," said Sharkey, "should cry out loud and shout from the roof tops against this kind of action."



Here's a general view of Carnegie Hall on Monday night with the CIO banner greeting the Soviet trade union delegation.

Daily Worker photo

wages for economizing as we are? Do you make clothes to order, for individuals? If you have a piece of cloth left over, where do you get a piece to match it?"

Mme. Orlova was especially interested in the number of women working in the plant and in the entire industry. Louis Hollander, Amalgamated Clothing Workers officer who led the tour, told her that about 50 percent of the workers in the garment industry were women.

GREET FELLOW CRAFTSMEN

The delegation then went upstairs to the office of Joseph Levy, president of the company. Here, after an exchange through the interpreter, Levy spied Mrs. Orlova's green, tailored jacket and complimented her. When she removed it and gave it to him for inspection, he was amazed that it represented Soviet mass production.

"Why, it's just what we're trying to get here," he said, fingering the stiff, well-padded jacket shoulder. "We haven't done anything like this here," he said excitedly. And then, in turn, he asked Mme. Orlova how it was made.

The delegation later joined the rest of the Soviet unionists for an informal luncheon tendered by the City CIO Council. A trip to Gimbel's took in the early afternoon hours, after which the three women delegates were guests at a Hotel Pennsylvania reception by the Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Last night's events included a dinner given by the ACW and a visit to Radio City. Today, the delegation will leave for Hyde Park to place a wreath on the late President Roosevelt's grave.

City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, went to bat yesterday for the American merchant seamen threatened with a wage cut.

A resolution by Davis, calling on the National War Labor Board to consider favorably a petition calling for an increase of the basic seamen's wage rate, was adopted unanimously by the City Council.

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Truman and the War Labor Board.

Davis presented the resolution to the Council in behalf of the National Maritime Union, which is conducting a nation-wide campaign to fix the basic maritime wage at 55 cents an hour, with time and a half for over 40 hours and double time for the seventh day.

This request, the Davis resolution points out, is no higher than the general minimum the WLB has set for all industries.

Wage Raises For Some City Employees Voted

Long overdue wage increases for several categories of city employees were voted yesterday by the City Council, in an all-afternoon session.

Playground directors of the Park Department were first to get the good news when the councilmen overrode Mayor LaGuardia's veto of two measures passed earlier by the body.

These bills boost the play directors' minimum pay from a \$1,200 to \$1,500 minimum and the maximums from \$1,500 to \$2,100. Councilwoman Genevieve B. Earle, Brooklyn Republican, was the only one opposing the measures. She recorded herself as not voting on these and all other wage bills.

OTHER MEASURES

Other measures adopted were:

1. A bill to boost pensions of some 750 retired police and firemen from an average of \$10 and \$12 a week to \$23.

2. A bill to set the minimum for Correction Department guards at \$2,000 with a maximum of \$3,000. The scale now ranges from \$1,740 to \$2,400.

3. A bill to bring salaries of laboring class workers up to \$2,280 through \$120 yearly increments.

4. A bill to place in the \$150 yearly increment class employees receiving from \$1,801 to \$4,860 and who are not now receiving increments.

Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, Manhattan Republican, joined with Mrs. Earle in opposing the four bills. They both argued bitterly they were not given sufficient time to study cost of the increases.

Adoption of the bills is the result of more than a year's work by the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, and a long fight for the measures conducted by Councilman Michael J. Quill, Bronx Laborite.

The bills adopted yesterday, however, were majority measures, two of them rewrites of bills introduced by Councilman Quill.

Buy Fuel Oil Now, ODT Warns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The Office of Defense Transportation today warned fuel oil users to lay in a supply before summer ends. The nation's tank truck fleet is not working to capacity now, ODT explained, but heavier demands on tank trucks is expected with the end of summer.

2 French Communists Pioneered in Atomic Energy

Two of the world's pioneers in the field of atomic energy are Profs. Frederick Joliot-Curie, experimental physicist and French Communist leader and Paul Langevin. Their contributions were described in *The Worker* on Nov. 26, 1944 by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, Fellow of the Royal Society.

Because of the nationwide interest in the successful atom-bomb project we reprint Haldane's article.

By J. B. S. HALDANE

Fellow of the Royal Society

LONDON. The first number of *l'Humanité*, French Communist paper, which I have seen since the liberation of Paris contained some very welcome news about my French colleagues, Joliot-Curie and Paul Langevin are both alive.

Both are members of the French Communist Party; and Joliot-Curie is on its Central Committee and a leading member of the Resistance Movement.

During the war he organized the manufacture of munitions for the underground movement in Paris, especially hand grenades and mines.

The explosives had to be made by methods he described as medieval. But they did the work for which they were intended.

These men are probably the two leading French physicists. Langevin is a mathematical physicist; Joliot-Curie an experimental one. If it is suggested that I am exaggerating Langevin's eminence, I can only say that the Royal Society shares my opinion. He is one of its 46 foreign members and the only Frenchman who has been awarded two of its medals.

TELLS OF LAST MEETING

He is an old man, and will probably do little more scientific work. He was an intimate friend of Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium. I last met them at an international congress on intellectual cooperation at Madrid in 1934. Mme. Curie was obviously dying. Langevin was trying vainly to stop her working more than eight hours a day. He might as well have tried to stop radium from liberating energy.

Mme. Curie left two daughters. Eve became a writer; Irene carried on with her mother's work. And when Irene married her colleague Joliot, who is now 44 years old, they pooled their surnames. In England

this is usually done when one marries the heiress to an estate. Irene Curie was the heiress to something better.

Radio-activity, as it occurs in nature, is the liberation of huge amounts of energy by the rearrangement of the nuclei of the atom of a few rare elements. We are here because they are rare. If they were a hundred times more common, the earth would be a chaos of volcanoes. For a radio-active transformation gives out about a million times as much energy as any chemical transformation of the same amount of matter.

The theoretical account of radio-activity, based largely of Rutherford and Soddy's work, early suggested that it might be possible to make commoner elements radio-active. It is obviously difficult. If it happened on any appreciable scale in nature, the earth would soon be red-hot.

JOLIOT-CURIES SUCCEED

For 30 years physicists tried to produce artificial radio-activity. The Joliot-Curies succeeded in 1932. They found that when the light element beryllium was exposed to the action of radium, it

somehow made other elements radio-active.

Rutherford's pupil and colleague Chadwick, now professor of physics at Liverpool, showed that the beryllium shot out particles of a hitherto unknown type which he called neutrons, which penetrated the nuclei of atoms, making them unstable.

The problem was thus solved in principle. If we could get a source of neutrons in large numbers we could tap immense sources of energy. Such a source has been found. Fermi, an Italian physicist who later fled to New York from fascism, showed that neutrons increased the radio-activity of uranium. And Hahn and Strassmann in Berlin showed that the uranium split in a very peculiar way.

Meitner, a German woman refugee in Denmark, and Frisch found that the uranium nucleus split into two nearly equal halves, and Joliot-Curie found that it also produced neutrons.

Uranium is a mixture of a fairly stable element, and another with similar chemical properties, which splits and produces neutrons, and would therefore produce huge amounts of energy if it could be

separated. For each exploding nucleus would set off one or more others.

The separation is a very difficult process, and does not occur in nature. Joliot-Curie was working on it in 1930. What he has done since I do not know, but enough to make Marcel Cachin believe that a supply of energy big enough to put coal out of commission will be available in a few years.

Cachin may be an optimist. Faraday discovered electro-magnetic induction in 1831. Electric power was first generated for sale in 1880. Until then electric current could only be supplied from batteries.

Artificial radio-activity will be to natural radio-activity as a great dynamo to a Daniell cell. It may take a long time to develop. But I am certainly glad that the man who is leading in this research is a Communist with no ambition to become a millionaire.

It is also interesting that two of the men who have made the deepest and most scientific study of change in nature have adopted dialectical materialism, the philosophy which gives the fullest account of change both in nature and in human society.

Hitler Exiled Atom Scientists

Hitler's "aryanism" has blown up in Hirohito's face in the form of the super-scientific atomic bomb. Jewish scientists hounded out of Germany as "racial inferiors" made major contributions to this epochal discovery.

The human side of this story is no less dramatic than its scientific and military aspects.

A Jewish woman physicist, Dr. Lise Meitner, is revealed by the War Department to be one of the great heroines of World War II. Dr. Meitner worked on splitting uranium atoms at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin. She was expelled by the Nazis as a "non-Aryan."

Dr. Leitner hit on the key to atomic energy, guarded her secret well from the Nazis, transmitted it to fellow-scientists abroad, including Dr. Niels H. D. Bord. This Danish physicist, himself a refugee from the Nazis, played a prominent part in perfecting the atomic bomb which the Nazis desperately tried but failed to master.

Another Jewish scientist engaged in the development of the atomic bomb is Professor Rudolf Peierls, professor of applied mathematics at Birmingham University, England, since 1937. Dr. Peierls, a Jew, was driven into exile by the Nazis.

since, 1937. Dr. Peierls, a Jew, was actively associated with this project is Dr. Franz Eugene Simon, reader in thermodynamics at Oxford since 1933. Dr. Simon is also a refugee from Germany.

Refugees from Italian fascism have also played a leading role in the sensational enterprise. Prof. Enrico Fermi, a Nobel Laureate in Physics, is named by Secretary of War Stimson as one of the most active advisers on the atomic bomb project.

Atombomb Workers Surprised at News

OAK RIDGE, Tenn., Aug. 7. (UP).—Workers at the atomic bomb plant here were among those most surprised when President Truman revealed what they had been producing.

Salesmen said purchasers buying newspapers which bared the Army's top secret were so astonished that they failed to ask for their change.



Here are the men who directed the development of the atomic bomb. Pictured in consultation with Maj. Gen. L. R. Groves, officer in charge of the U.S. Government's atomic bombs project, they are (left to right): Sir James Chadwick, Great Britain; Gen. Groves; Dr. Richard C. Tolman, Office of Scientific Research and Development, who is dean of the Graduate School, California Institute of Technology, and Dr. H. D. Smyth, chairman of Princeton University's physics department.

American Labor Contributed Its Share in Creating Atombomb

The atomic bomb project was the greatest collective job in history. Scientists from many lands, and skilled and unskilled workers from

every state, had a part in it.

As the laurels for the great success were being handed out yesterday to those who made outstanding contribution, the War Department also paid special tribute to the AFL and CIO. The leaders of those two organizations only had to be told that a great, secret and very important project was under way. They gave all the cooperation that was wanted for the greatest construction project in history.

Oak Ridge, the new town in eastern Tennessee that rose on the site of the atomic bomb project, grew to a population of 75,000. This was a laboratory and production-line race with Hitler and it took the speed of a common laborer as well as the patient test work of scientists to win it.

179,000 WORKERS

The War Manpower Commission recruited a total of 179,000 workers for the project from virtually every state. Great difficulty was encountered because of the extreme secrecy involved.

In addition, the labor of many other plants was involved. Higgins Industries, New Orleans Chrysler and other plants built parts. But neither their management nor the

workers knew, until now, what those parts were for.

A year ago the shortage of electricians became so acute at the Tennessee projects that the production scheduled was threatened. Under Secretary of War Patterson and President Edward J. Brown of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers worked out a program for recruiting 2,500 electricians and the bottleneck was broken in two months.

On other occasions the War Department called on President Philip Murray and said he "aided greatly."

NEW CITY BUILT

A completely equipped city—10,000 living units, a 300-bed hospital, public schools, a high school and recreation facilities—had to be built in the remote hill region of Tennessee, to make the project possible. The first house was occupied on July 3, 1943. Many difficulties were encountered in keeping workers and shifting them from one job to another and inducing strict secrecy. But it was carried out.

In this case, as always, union labor proved itself among those who march forward. Many traditional trade or employment policies were sidetracked to smooth the way for this new stage in scientific progress and victory over the fascist foe.

ATOMBOMB TOWN WAS BUSY BUT SILENT

RICHLAND, Wash., Aug. 7 (UP). Folks in Richland know how to keep their mouth shut. A stranger can't even get street directions.

Two years of working under strictest secrecy in Richland's

atomic bomb plant have made the 17,000 workers nearly as silent as the clam. They won't talk to people they don't know—especially reporters.

The night clerk at Richland's Hotel refused even to give his name. "I've been secretive for two years," he said. "why should I change now?"

That about summed things up for the rest of the town. Policeman W. N. Casway said he had no idea what had been going on at the giant Hanford engineering project.

"I didn't want to know," he said, "if a person knew too much he might land in jail."

This secrecy code still is maintained by the Army. Workers at the Hanford engineering project know only what they have read in the newspapers.

RULES STRICT

Security regulations have prevented newsmen from visiting the production area. Even though Richland residents knew little about the nature of their own jobs, they had been warned repeatedly against

discussing the project. Elaborate typewritten instructions to visiting newsmen officially forbade interviews with the workers.

Mimeographed information sheets, prepared in the event the War Department allows a visit to the production area, warned newsmen that they would be required to take blood tests before entering the plant, because of "the nature of our development."

Highlanders also are proud of their now prosperous community. Before the Army and its secret arrived, the town had a general store and a service station, and not much else. Now it has neat streets, comfortable homes, a bright neon-lighted shopping district and 68 times more people.

The Government built 3,375 homes housing 4,303 families, and 25 dormitories containing 986 beds. Business buildings were rented to merchants and professional men from other cities, who pay the Government a percentage of their profits.

Home rents range from \$33.50 a month to \$67.50. Dormitory rooms cost \$15 to \$22.50 a month.

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Cartels Incite War on USSR, Say Teamsters

Powerful influences in the United States who "have become rich and fat on isolationism and the monopolistic economy it produces," are behind the hate-Russia campaign, the International Teamster declared in its August issue.

The journal is the official organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the AFL's most powerful affiliate.

The article warns that the "success of the San Francisco Conference does not mean that peace will come automatically. It means only, that peace is still possible."

World peace, continued the Teamster, "rests on the relations between the United States and Russia," the two "military giants." But monopoly interests in the United States are "fanatically fighting the growing friendship for Russia."

"They fear that out of this friendship will come a tolerance for the Russian economic viewpoint which will mean the end of the cartel economy that made the isolationists rich," the article continued. "So the monopolists of America are striving desperately to prejudice the United States against Russia. They are going even to the extent of advocating war, between Russia and the United States. To such lengths will rich men go to preserve their profits."

The article comes to the conclusion that a long war between the United States and the Soviet Union would serve only those who hope for revival of Germany as a military power.

The viewpoint in the Teamster stands out in bold contrast to the anti-Soviet attacks that are so frequently launched by leaders of the AFL.

Back-to-School Drive Launched

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UP).—Three Government agencies today opened a back-to-school drive aimed particularly at high school age youths who have taken summer jobs.

Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau, said the goal was to increase high school enrollment by 250,000 this fall.

She said enrollment had dropped steadily since the start of the war, but that the back-to-school drive last year had checked the downward trend.

Miss Lenroot said school age youths should remember that their future job opportunities will be limited by lack of education.

The U. S. Office of Education and the Federal Security Agency are cooperating in the drive.

A Red-Baiting Sunstroke

This is just a bit of friendly advice to the New York Sun.

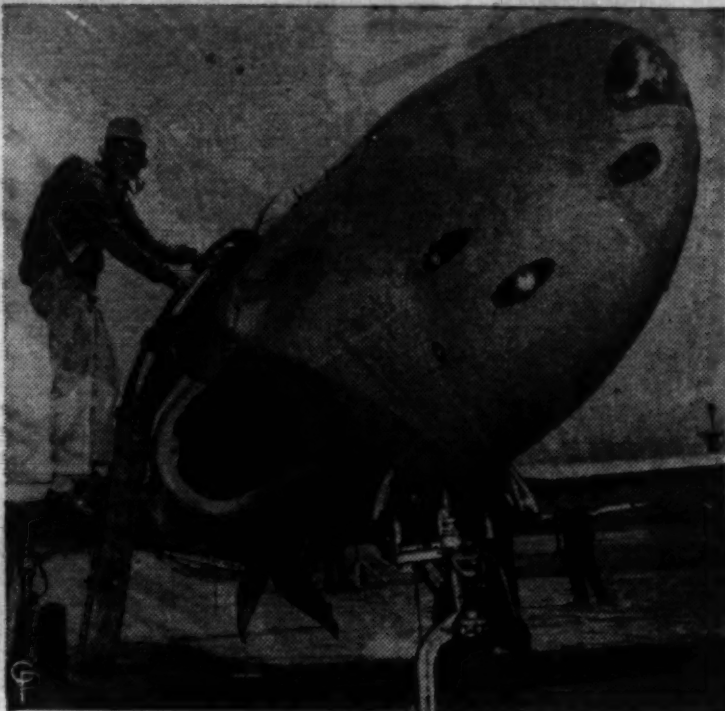
The Sun's Washington Bureau has come up with a sensation: a story that an outfit called the Regular Veterans Association has attacked the "secret meeting" of the Communist Party here a few days ago and demanded that its leaders be put in jail.

Before the Sun gets all steamed up in favor of this idea, it might consider the explosive possibilities of a proposal that all participants at "secret meetings" be put in jail.

For example, it is a fact that the American Newspaper Publishers Association invariably meets behind closed doors.

If strictly applied, this little brainstorm might result in empty swivel chairs at the New York Sun and a lot of other newspapers.

OPA's Promises Haven't Brought Back Good, Low-Cost Men's Shorts



Faster, stronger and higher-climbing than any other machine yet made by man, the sensational P-80 "Shooting Star" is viewed from a new angle.

To get an idea of the way prices have risen, low-priced items have disappeared and quality has deteriorated, take the example of men's shorts. Try to buy BVD's, Leeds', or Manhattan's 35-cent line, as you

could up to 1941. Gone are the 25-cent shorts you could purchase at Woolworth's or Grand's. Even the middle-priced lines are off the shelves.

Though men's briefs contribute only six-tenths of one percent of the cost of living as estimated by the highly inaccurate Bureau of Labor Statistics, this item typically reflects the rises that have taken place and continue in the cost of living.

When Consumers Union tested this item in 1943, it found that 27 of the 54 shorts tested sold for less than 75 cents. In 1944, only six of the 27 brands were available below 75 cents. A test this year will show that even the six are missing.

Tests conducted by CU last year on work shirts, sheets, children's clothing and other articles of apparel showed similar trends.

In fact things go so bad that the War Production and Office of Price Administration last year attempted

to work out a plan to get low-priced, good quality items back on the shelves. The plan went askew due to mill and manufacturer opposition.

But quality standards, like all things, don't stand still. Things are getting so bad that Arthur Kallet, CU director, has charged that quality deterioration is the worst since the war began. Merchandise quality will become even worse unless OPA ties ceiling prices to quality standards, he warned.

According to CU surveys, quality deterioration since 1941 represents a hidden price rise of at least 20 percent for all types of merchandise. Bread and Butter, CU's weekly newsletter, reports tests show that textiles and housefurnishings have been hardest hit. Upgrading to higher prices has also boosted living costs, it maintains.

"Trash that any self-respecting manufacturer would have refused to produce in 1940 now commands luxury prices in the stores," Kallet said. "Mothers who have to pay 100 percent above prewar prices for children's garments are actually paying 200 or 300 percent more if shoddiness of garments is considered."

"OPA is doing its best to hold down prices, but unless it uses quality standards and grade labeling to tie prices to quality, it is simply letting inflation through the back door while it guards the front."

AFL Breaks Off It's Only International Ties

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—William Green told newsmen here yesterday that the AFL is withdrawing from the International Federation of Trade Unions. Thereby, the AFL broke its only international ties. In effect, the AFL would have found it-

An Editorial

A New Bond of US-USSR Unity

MONDAY'S Carnegie Hall mass meeting to welcome the Soviet trade union delegation was an historic occasion in the development of fraternity between American and Soviet labor. As Vassili Kuznetsov, chairman of the USSR's unions, told the meeting, this is the first time in the Soviet Union's 27-year history that representatives of its organized workers have visited America.

This meeting in America's largest city, with the CIO as host, marked a new page in the relationship between the people of the USSR and U.S. It also shows that the world's peoples are beginning to realize the part they have in making real the decisions and documents on world security.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, Kuznetsov and the other speakers at the meeting stressed this responsibility which rests so much upon the unity of the world's labor movements.

The headlines of the newspapers that had just hit the streets with the story of the new atom secrets and the amazing destructive as well as progressive potential in them, emphasized this point.

That very evening, also, America was reminded that the war makers are still operating at their old stand. Sen. Vandenberg, who some people thought had changed when he voted for the Charter, issued a blast against the Potsdam decisions. Some hours earlier, he outlined a platform for those who want to scuttle the Charter. Hillman must have meant Vandenberg when he said that congressional votes for the Charter included the votes of those who oppose it and "will soon return to the offensive."

All those factors show how important it is for the masses of people to become an active and vigilant force.

But at Chicago, where the AFL's executive council is in session, quite another course was decided upon. Those gentlemen decided to disassociate themselves from even the almost dead International Federation of Trade Unions. Until now they used their affiliation with the IFTU to conceal their isolationism and fool the membership. So next month, when a new world body of labor is formally launched at Paris, the AFL will still be outside and alone. But what about the leaders and membership in the ranks of the AFL? The country looks to them for the people are well aware that changes come very rarely in the AFL's high council.

58,425 Vets Leave Mediterranean Area

CASERTA, Italy, Aug. 7 (UP).—Some 58,425 soldiers and miscellaneous personnel were shipped from the Mediterranean theatre by sea and air during July—the highest monthly total since the European war ended, redeployment officials said today.

The number of U. S. personnel still in the Mediterranean theatre totals 369,838, as compared with 500,000 when hostilities ceased. Some 70,000 troops are scheduled to be shipped out during August.

UNRRA Ship Sinks In Trieste Harbor

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—The Yugoslav radio said today in a broadcast from Ljubljana that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration ship, "William Palmer," had struck a mine Aug. 4, while entering Trieste harbor and sank in 30 minutes. The ship's crew of 17 was saved. Four were injured. The broadcast said the cargo included 835 tons of clothing and footwear, over 1,000 tons of barley and 300 horses for breeding purposes.

VFW Post Bars Nisei Veterans

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 7 (UP).—The membership of Spokane's Post No. 51 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars rejected a Japanese-American war veteran's application for membership "for the good of the post," Commander Dan Helbig said today.

When advised that Col. V. R. Miller, commandant of a crack Nisei regiment in Italy, had protested "this grave injustice," Helbig declared that there was no discrimination shown on the ballot.

The rejected applicant was Pfc. Richard H. Naito, who appealed his case in a letter to the VFW headquarters.

Miller, Naito's commander in Italy, heard of the case and dispatched bluntly-worded letters to Helbig, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes and Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy protesting discrimination against Nisei war veterans.

Helbig said he had not received Miller's letter but that the ballot on Naito and Pvt. Thomas P. Imai, another rejected applicant, was "final." He said that the two must wait another year before their applications can be considered again.

Batista Plans 1946 Activity

The Cuban riddle about the plans of ex-president Fulgencio Batista was solved by the general himself in a radio address in New Orleans on Monday.

Every future campaign for the presidency depends upon "the circumstances and what is best for Cuba," Batista said, but he also disclosed plans to re-enter politics next year. He will not head any party until then.

General Batista's presidential term ended last year, and under the constitution he could not be re-elected until 1952.

Challenge to Humanity--Your Future and Atomic Power

An Editorial

ATOMIC ENERGY has been harnessed for the first time in human history, and it's not easy to express in words what we are all feeling and thinking today. This twentieth century has surely produced the most remarkable rate of change in all scientific, social, and political relations.

Today, humanity must stand back from itself for a moment and look at what this unique animal—the human being—can accomplish!

In these last 24 hours there has been more deep thinking on the destiny of society than ever before in such a short space of time. Every individual in capitalist life, and especially we Americans, must answer the dramatic new challenge: where are we going? To what ends shall this immense social and scientific power be used?

A tremendous new weapon has been created for use in this war, created on the foundations of scientific progress and accelerated by the needs of war. What the actual effect upon Japan will be, it is too early to say. We would have to know more about what actually happened at Hiroshima when the bomb was dropped. We would have to know much more than any civilian can know. But it is certainly necessary to add a note of caution to all the speculations pouring forth on the radio and in the press. And that is very simply: the war is not over.

The war is not over, first of all, because destruction in itself is not decisive in ending a war of such a kind.

What Is Decisive

The war will not be over until the conditions have been created for changing the social structure of our Japanese enemy, eliminating the war makers, punishing the emperor, unleashing the powers of democracy in all of Asia. Let's not forget that.

The war is not over here at home, even though a vast new weapon has been created. Production for victory is still necessary in all fields as well as in the field of atomic bombs.

Political vigilance is now more than ever necessary against those men and forces who are still seeking the kind of peace which would not solve the underlying issue of the war—the defeat of fascism.

Those men are still among us, still with us. Some of them are perhaps attempting to use the very existence of the atomic bomb to bring about their kind of peace. Let's not forget that.

International Effort

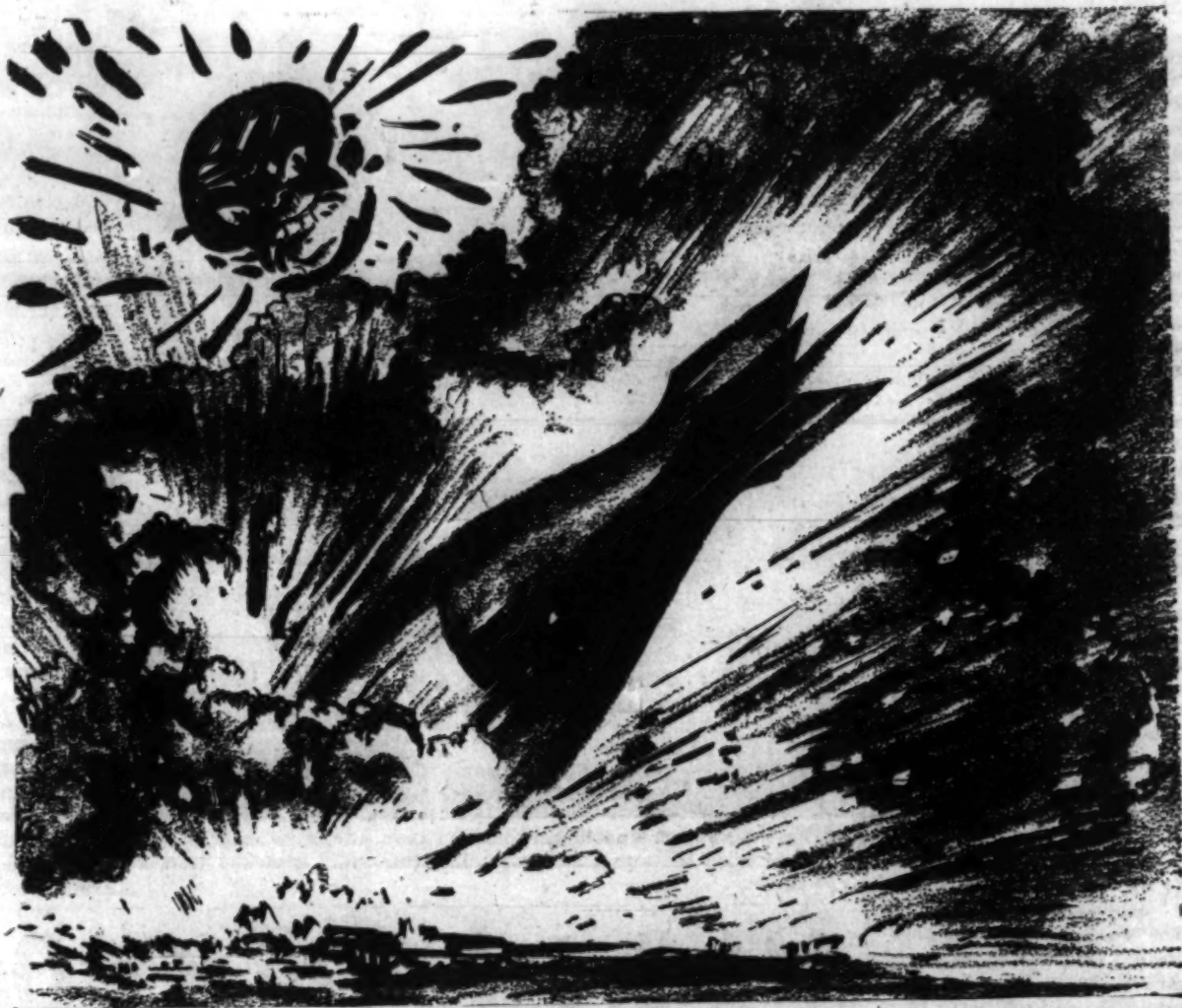
A second point is this: the United States is justly proud of its own work in developing the fissure of the uranium atom. Our technical skills, our genius for organization, our ability to harness the collective energies of workers and scientists is what did the job.

But let us remember that the underlying scientific work was international. A Frenchman in 1896 pioneered in this field. A great Polish woman went further. Germans and Swedes, Jews and Gentiles—all worked on the basic propositions. There is no national monopoly on scientific knowledge.

That's important because we might as well face the fact that some people are already displaying their jingoistic imperialism about atomic power. Some voices are already being heard who say that, because the United States is splitting the atom, the United States can afford to split the United Nations. Nothing could be more dangerous—to the American people themselves.

Many nations are capable of the same scientific

WEAPON OF WAR—CHALLENGE IN PEACE



development as we are; the experience of Nazi Germany with atomic research shows that.

Two Alternatives

If it comes to the collective organization of the powers of hand and brain, there are other peoples who can equal and (for all we know) outstrip our own achievements. The alternatives, therefore, are: competition in the use of this new weapon, or cooperation.

That is the basic question which has confronted the United Nations in every aspect of its work. We believe that this is the time to fight even more strongly for a fundamental cooperation of the great powers—especially our own country and the Soviet Union—for the sake of progress in all fields of human endeavor, for the sake of preventing another general war.

And the responsibility to secure this lies particularly on us, Americans. Particularly after the development of atomic power.

Fundamental Issues

Finally, these latest scientific miracles pose before the American people even more fundamental issues. The fact of the matter is that the productive and scientific forces in our society have outstripped the political and social relations. The last half century has shown what tremendous powers lie in the lap of associated labor, to use a phrase from Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto.

But our social organization is still dominated by classes. Society in five-sixths of the world is still in the grip of class contradictions. And these contradictions are an obstacle to the full use of our productive and scientific forces for the benefit of all human beings, for genuine human progress.

Undoubtedly, millions of people have been groping to understand this fact in the last 24 hours, even if they do not express it in the scientific terms of Marxism. The war as a whole has posed before the people in the capitalist world the fact that society has been run by the few—at the expense of the welfare of the many.

Determined to Change

The British elections, like the whole trend of democratic development in Europe, has shown that millions of people will no longer tolerate the poverty, the discrimination, the wars which are produced by the social system

under which we live. They want some way to curb the evils of that system. And they mean to find that way. They are finding that way.

In our own country we are far behind other peoples, even though we are so advanced on the scientific level. And this imposes a very special responsibility on the Americans, on the working class, on progressive-minded citizens in our land.

The scientific potentials of which we are capable are in revolt against the political strait-jacket of our social relations. That is placed more dramatically before us by the development of atomic power than ever before. Herein lies the fundamental challenge: to what use shall this power be put?

Truman's Proposal

The President has proposed a congressional commission, which is all very well as far as it goes. But everyone knows the backwardness of a large section of our Congress by contrast even with our people as a whole.

Large corporations have had a stake in developing this atomic power. But we know from the past experience that monopolist corporations cannot be entrusted to exploit scientific advances for the good of the entire people.

Government must step in, just as governmental direction and financing was essential in the last four years. And it must be progressive government, responsive to the will and needs of the progressive forces. Any other course is dynamite. Any other course represents danger.

The ultimate solution, of course, is socialism, for which this paper stands. But we recognize that such a solution is not the will of our people today, although atomic power inevitably causes deeper thinking on the need for socialism than ever before.

The immediate answer remains: the vigilance of the people, the struggle to win new positions by united action from the forces of reactionary monopoly.

The immediate answer is to strengthen the democracy in our country, and to fortify the United Nations, that great bulwark against fascism.

The immediate answer is to expose and reject the enemies of the United Nations, the enemies of labor and progress.

You know who they are. They must not be permitted to misuse atomic power.

Daily Worker

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Change the World

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has released details of a new fighter plane, the "Shooting Star." It attains a speed of 550 miles an hour, has no propeller and runs on kerosene by means of jet explosions.

This plane can cover great distances. It may get a try-out in the last phases of the Japanese war. Who knows but it is the forerunner of rapid-transit sky-cars that will crowd all the stratosphere when peace comes?

World War I hastened development of the first crude airplanes. Those flimsy kites were held together by wire and spit. The pilot squatted in an open space between the wings and the wheels. Yet the ramshackle things evolved under pressure of war into something smooth, powerful and practical.

War speeds the imagination of scientists. War is the mother of invention. War is also the sum of all human disease and barbarism. Without some control, war could well destroy humanity. Here is the vast contradiction that has ravaged our time.

The most terrible fact about the Nazis was that they combined the brains of modern science with the heart of a crazy, monstrous inhumanity. War for its own sake was their cruel cult. Conquest by any means was their



by Mike Gold

ethic. That the Nazis now have been stopped does not guarantee, however, that Nazi thoughts are dead. How can morality be imposed upon science so that its practitioners will never place themselves again at the service of Nazi beasts?

U. S. Diplomat Herbert Agar, former journalist now working for Uncle Sam, said in London about a month ago: "If the war had gone on another six months . . . it was probable that someone would have learned to break the atom without controlling it. . . . There was a danger that the Germans would have learned first. . . ."

YET, Nazi scientists had gone far with such developments as the rocket-to-the-moon fantasy familiar to every American boy. They invented the Buzz Bomb. It was a horrible reality to the people of England.

Last summer in Paris headquarters a group of newspapermen were treated to another scientific shocker. Lt. Col. John Keck, one-time Pittsburgh engineer and now chief of Allied technical intelligence on German weapons, told them:

"This will make Buck Rogers look as if he lived in the gay '90s," and then unfolded a story of what the Germans were up to when V-E Day interrupted them.

Making the Grade

"ARE WE LEARNING a few great signs and passwords?" asks Carl Sandburg, in "The People, Yes." "The people," he has already observed at that point, "is every man, everybody. Everybody is you and me and all others. What everybody says is what we all say. . . . When shall we all speak the same language? . . ."

Not so that we may "all speak the same language," but for a simpler and more immediately imperative objective, the first conference in history for the establishment of a world educational and cultural organization is scheduled to open in London on Nov. 1.

Announcement of the conference came simultaneously last week with the publication of a series of draft proposals, which had been prepared by delegates from more than a dozen of the United Nations and which will serve as the working foundation for the London conference, in much the same way as the Dumbarton Oaks "informal conversations" did at San Francisco.

Behind the draft proposals lie nearly three years of continued effort by educators, labor and religious leaders, and governmental bodies, which reached a climax last May with the unanimous passage in both the House of Representatives and the Senate of resolutions urging United States participation in just such an international organization as is now being undertaken.



by Harold Collins

IN 1942, the first step was taken with the appointment by the Committee for Education Reconstruction of a subcommittee, headed by Dr. Alonzo Myers, of New York University, to work for the creation of an international office of education. One year later, 30 delegates from as many United Nations met unofficially at Harpers Ferry and drew up a tentative charter for an International Education Assembly, designed as a non-governmental body to pave the way after the war for a permanent organization.

With the completion of the work of the London conference, and its acceptance by the nations involved, the whole project will have passed out of the earlier unofficial and semi-official status, to become one of the specialized agencies working in affiliation with the new Social and Economic Council of the United Nations.

Its objectives are clear. "Peoples can no longer remain ignorant of each other," as Assistant Secretary of State Archibald MacLeish said last week. "They will either understand each other or misunderstand. If they misunderstand, no machinery of international organization can keep the peace. . . . Mutual understanding between the peoples themselves, and not merely between their governments, or privileged individuals, or professional travelers, is essential now as never before in the history of the world."

Women Delegates at the Communist Convention

THERE were 19 women delegates and alternates at our recent convention. Undoubtedly there would have been many more if the convention's size had not been so strictly limited by wartime travel regulations, and the fact that some, like our veteran comrade, Anita Whitney, also Louise Todd and Meridel LeSueur, had been at the recent national committee meeting. There were also several women comrades, visitors from the South, including Alice Burke, of Virginia, who was elected on the new national committee to represent the reconstituted Communist Party.

I cannot say that I was satisfied with the number elected as delegates, and I feel strongly, as do all our women members, that at least one woman should be regularly included in every state delegation. New York set an excellent example with nine. But western Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maryland and several others had none. We'll watch for them next time.

The outstanding woman delegate was our dearly beloved Mother Bloor, who just passed her 83d birthday and made the trip from Seattle, Wash., where she had been laid up in bed for 10 weeks, due to a fall. She sat very proudly at the table of the eastern Pennsylvania delegates and spoke firmly, in her clear, ringing voice, on the farm resolution.



By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

She said, "I'm weak on my pins, but my head is O.K.!"

As a delegate from the Northwest, Barbara Hartle served on the resolution committee and made one of its reports, in which the committee thanked the party members for the thousands of letters and resolutions, which are turned over now to the new officers for further study.

ILLINOIS was represented by two working women from unions—Rose Topercer and Bobbie Davis. The latter served on the constitution committee, where apparently she was no shrinking violet, but very outspoken. All the women trade unionist delegates participated actively in the panel where union problems were discussed—seniority, reconversion, etc. The three Negro women delegates were all in the New York State delegation—Mercedes Reed, Johnnie Lumpkin and Mildred McAdory (formerly of Alabama). One alternate, Elsie Smith, was from eastern Pennsylvania.

This weakness I also wish to emphasize to our party as a whole. Under normal conditions of holding conventions we realize it undoubtedly would not have happened.

From California came a fiery little delegate, Dorothy Healey, who made a strong impression on the convention. She is the wife of a soldier, as are Ann Burlak, head of

Science Limitless For Good or Evil

At a research center in Hitler'sleben a group of Nazi scientists were found laying out plans for a "space station" 5,100 miles up, from which a "sun gun" would have the whole world at its mercy.

DETAILS have the solemn logic of a German devoted to annihilation and science. By use of a huge reflector, like a burning mirror anchored 5,000 miles up, they calculated they could focus enough heat on a chosen area to make an ocean boil or to burn up a city like Pittsburgh in a single flash.

Lt. Col. Keck and other Allied officers did not think the idea was just a screwball affair. "We were impressed by their practical engineering minds." They had already perfected a V-2 rocket that could be fired from a submerged submarine, and almost perfected a rocket with a range of 1,200 to 1,800 miles. They said they were well on their way to a rocket that would reach the United States. They were sure that within a few years mail and passenger rockets could cross the Atlantic in 40 minutes.

How can we control scientists and their leaps into the impossible? Dominated by the fascist-capitalists such science becomes mankind's chief enemy. Controlled by the people, as in the Soviet Union, science can be the source of universal peace and plenty, a means to life, not death; the glory of man instead of his shame.

World Education Parley Coming

These are objectives which have already won the expressed support in this country of both the AFL and the CIO, the Farmers' Union, the League of Women Voters, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the United States Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the leading educational bodies, including the National Education Association and the American Council on Education.

ONE MAY TAKE SHARP ISSUE with Mr. MacLeish's implied belief that wars break out because peoples "misunderstand" each other. Two wars on a world scale have taught us to search deeper than that for the sources of conflict capable of destroying the lives of tens of millions, have brought us in fact face to face with the insoluble contradictions of capitalism, which only the joint understanding and action of tens of millions will finally shatter.

But that does not warrant our looking upon the new organization as merely another "piece of paper," with no significance whatsoever in a world of economic and political tensions. Like the United Nations organization itself, it will in the long run accomplish only so much as the combined strength of the peoples of the world can make it accomplish.

It is no small goal for that strength to set itself today, the goal of assisting "the free flow of ideas and information among the peoples of the world."

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Uncle Sam Not to Blame

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Saturday, July 28th issue of the Daily Worker for the first time Gropper drew a bad cartoon. "Uncle Sam" who typifies the American people, is not the one who is denying food to pro-Ally people in starving Europe, as well as to U. S. citizens suffering famine under an uncontrolled Black Market. It is the Food Monopoly Trusts who own and control the processing and distribution of food in the USA. Instead of our great Uncle Sam, the figure holding up hoarded up food should be a pot bellied monopolist.

R. N.

Decisive Stage

Somewhere In the Pacific

Editor, Daily Worker:

The news tonight is very optimistic to put it mildly. The Potsdam surrender ultimatum to Japan really hit the spot. It started the boys on the ship talking about "home for Christmas." Truman certainly went down the line on unconditional surrender. Perhaps this will finally convince the Japs that they cannot hope for any last minute softening of peace terms. That is all they are holding out for. Also the promise of total destruction if they don't throw in the sponge is no idle threat now. The decisive stage is rapidly approaching when the above threat will become reality.

All this makes for much good feeling tonight as I stand watch.

JOSEPH G.

Blackout Backward Bilbo

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Mississippi will be sorry When its history is writ That a senator named Bilbo One time represented it. Honest people living down there, They reject his poisoned lip. He's elected a la Poll Tax, This insulting, southern drip. He is peddling Hitler's poison, Playing Hirohito's game, Impeachment is the antidote To Mississippi's shame.

PIP.

Guaranteed Profits

St. Joseph, Mich

Editor, Daily Worker:

Clare Hoffman wants to know where he can get the information that Congress has guaranteed big business peacetime profits for two years through tax refunds.

In public here he has proclaimed his ignorance on this matter and now we are in receipt of a letter from him confirming that ignorance.

The tax refunds have been bared a number of times in the Daily Worker, but no source for that information was given.

Can you help us?

LEO WEST.

(Ed. Note: We suggest that you write to Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. 11, for their booklet "The Tax Adjustment Act of 1945 with Explanation." This booklet thoroughly explains the new Tax Law and includes a verbatim reprint of the law. The cost is \$1).

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

CP Convention Documents

Panel Report on Reconversion and Jobs

It is our firm opinion that the revisionist policy which our Party followed during the past period was reflected in the fact that until very recently no real program was developed on the part of our Party, or the labor movement, for an all-out struggle for jobs and security. We were involved in general discussions on reconversion—just like everyone else. We tended to accept the prospect of 60 million jobs as a promise, rather than something for which we must wage a determined and united struggle. We hailed the Labor Management Charter as a promise of full employment. We felt that Bretton Woods was a major job-making treaty.

We thought the productive capacities of our nation, which expanded during the war, would be retained at that level in the post-war period. We did not foresee that the bourgeoisie would place the burden of the war on the workers, and put them on the scrap-heap when the war was over. When we tabled the "Little Steel" fight, we said capitalism would voluntarily increase wages after V-E Day.

Reconversion can mean all things to all men. To us, it should mean above all the struggle for jobs, for security and the right to work for the greatest number of people. While we know that under capitalism unemployment is inevitable, we must advance a program of maximum employment exerting the necessary pressures that will force government intervention in meeting the problems of jobs. We must bring to the fore the human problem of reconversion, which for us is the major question.

What has already happened? Layoffs are growing every day, with estimates running up to two million unemployed. A half million women have been released from industry. Even optimistic government reports predicted that a year after V-E day, cutbacks would run to 33 percent, displacing thereby over four and a half million people. This, incidentally, is based on the continuation of the war against Japan for this entire year. Actually, economists claim that we might have up to 10 million unemployed as a result of cutbacks, area dislocations, retooling, etc.

We are facing not only complete layoffs, but also a decreased take-home pay and wage cutting. In February, 1944, the average earnings in the electrical industry, for instance, were \$49.85. When the hours are cut to 40 hours, the average earnings will be \$39.88. With the elimination of night shifts, it will drop further to \$37.98. On top of that, if you add the whole question of down-grading, job breakdown, cuts in incentive pay, etc., it becomes clear that this will be a brutal question that will affect the entire country, and all the people, and is the key to whether or not we can realize any measure of full employment and security, or whether we will be plunged immediately into a deep crisis.

We also find during this period an increasing drive on the part of industry to break the unions, to cut rates, to provoke the workers and to plan to move factories into lower wage and unorganized areas. This is reflected in the War Labor Board wage policy on reconversion which actually guides the employers in their wage cutting attempts, despite the public members' promise to Roosevelt that after V-E day, there would be an upward revision of the Little Steel Formula.

Actually, today, we find that the Board's reconversion wage policy permits companies to lower rates by trying to fit new nonwar jobs into

lower categories of the wage scale, by tying rates to present prevailing rates which are actually below the average, by removing guarantees to incentive workers, for equal earnings for equal effort.

The Board still refuses to do anything on severance pay, on sick leave and other questions. The action of the Board, in invoking sanctions against the newspaper strikers, is further evidence of the growing influence of reactionary employers in that body.

In the legislative field, this onslaught is reflected in measures like the Ball-Burton-Hatch Bill, Rankin's fight against the closed shop, supposedly for the interest of veterans, etc., and the vicious battle against FEPC. We find a general passivity on the part of the government in meeting these problems, with Congress adjourning without acting on questions of unemployment insurance, full employment legislation, etc., and tabling the whole matter.

It is obvious that if something is to be done about jobs and decent living standards and security in our country, the labor movement must take up the cudgels and develop an independent program around which it will rally the broadest sections of the population.

One of the major manifestations of our revisionist policy was our lack of waging a consistent and all-out struggle for the Negro people in all industries. When we fought for the right of Negro workers to enter industries we often fought for such jobs mainly in the interest of the war effort. We did not see that as layoffs increased, this question of the right of the Negro people to work would become a major question that the labor movement had to solve.

We want to preface the opinion of the committee on this question with a few personal remarks. We have participated in numerous discussions on the question of seniority and the right of the Negro people to jobs, particularly in the last week, and we are of the firm opinion that we as well as other comrades in the trade unions, have been insufficiently sensitive, in a Communist sense to the problems of the Negro people, particularly to the need and right to jobs in all industries. We have not fully recognized that we must be in the forefront of the struggle to win jobs for Negroes. We are stating this because we personally agree completely with the following statement we are to make on behalf of the committee.

On the question of seniority and jobs for Negro people which we place first, because we think it is a major part of our program, we want to emphasize that seniority in itself does not create jobs. Jobs will be won only by uniting the white and the Negro workers, the employed and the unemployed workers in the struggle for jobs. However, there are problems here of which special recognition must be taken. When Negro people were hired into industry, many of them were segregated in separate departments, and as the plants began to cut back they were completely expelled from their jobs. In other industries the Negro people were the last to be hired, and by virtue of seniority, will be the first to go. Therefore, our committee favors the following:

That wherever the application of the existing seniority principle would compel the Negro to bear a disproportionate share of reconversion layoffs, Communists should work to win the white workers for a modification of the seniority

principles until the full right of the Negro people to all jobs in all industries has been fully won. This in our opinion is necessary to maintain the unity of the Negro and white workers in their joint struggle for jobs and the right to work. (Applause).

While we must develop flexible tactics in winning the workers for this program, as Communists we must carry on and develop a firm approach and struggle for this position.

In unions which have not carried on a consistent program in defense of the rights and needs of the Negro workers, we must develop and extend our program of education on this whole question.

We should further fight for the employment of Negro workers in those factories and plants that will be hiring workers. We must fight for the upgrading and retraining of Negro workers, for equal right of job referral at their highest skills, and for a permanent FEPC. In addition we should fight for inclusion of anti-discrimination clauses in union contracts and the establishment of anti-discrimination committees in our local unions that will carry through this entire struggle.

The second question we want to deal with is the no-strike pledge. We stated this morning in the discussion that the consensus of our panel and our committee is to completely associate ourselves with the article of Comrade Foster in which he gave a splendid and accurate account of the conditions existing in our country, the growing provocations on the part of the employers and the reasons for the increased strikes and struggles of the American working people. However, we state categorically and firmly that we are in favor of upholding the no-strike pledge during the war period because we feel that the strike tactic if pursued in this period would only serve to divide the people of our country and thereby make it easier for those sections of our nation, those capitalists who want to negotiate a peace with Japan, to put their program across. However, we are fully cognizant and appreciative of the problems facing the people, and, therefore, it is our duty to become the leaders in those struggles that will help solve their problems and grievances.

We must first of all build strong consolidated unions, help the workers to recognize and regain full confidence in their own strength, so that the labor movement can be adequately prepared not only to win our current demands, but prepare for the future battles that will become sharper as we go along.

We propose as examples of methods of struggle, and there were some splendid discussions in our panel on this, that we should take out of hiding those forces and tactics which the Communists and the labor movement developed in the past, we should develop forums, radio programs, mass meetings, go to community organizations and make the needs of the workers the fight of all the people. In some factories we find that the workers are even now picketing the plant before and after work and during lunch time. There are workers picketing the War Labor Board. The sending of mass delegations of workers to the Board when their cases are heard is certainly an important means of struggle instead of leaving the whole question to a top negotiating committee of three people.

If time permitted we could outline numerous experiences in the

use of such forms and methods of struggle to protect the interests of the workers. The point we want to make is that there are many methods short of strike that we can develop among the people that will make it possible for us to win important advances for the workers.

We place as the three most immediate things for which the labor movement and all the people must fight the following: Revision of the Little Steel Formula; the 65 cents minimum wage, and the unemployment bill based on President Truman's proposal for \$25 for 26 weeks.

Further, support of the Equal Pay Bill introduced by Pepper and Morse, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill, the Murray Full Employment Bill, as well as many other such legislative proposals.

The important point we want to leave here is that our fight for winning these demands is a fight that will help all the American people. I believe Foster made that point splendidly in his opening remarks to the convention, when he said the struggle for the rights of the working people is a struggle for the entire nation.

The third point we want to deal with is the whole question of concentration in developing our struggle on reconversion and meeting the human problem, the needs of the people, particularly in certain sections of our country, where our party and the labor movement neglected to wage a real struggle. First of all, in relation to the south. Comrades pointed out that

along with some of the proposals that were made in the discussion yesterday for the development of a program for agrarian reform, many other things can be developed in the south that can bring work to the south—housing programs, road building, development of the Rural Electrification Administration, etc. And further, we must see that jobs are provided for those thousands of returning Negro veterans who have acquired skills while in the armed services of our country, and that their skill is used in rebuilding and raising the standards of the south.

One other question to which we want to point particularly, is the general problem of the miners—the fact that not only have they not achieved in wages what many other unions won during this period, but on their general community conditions, in housing and living standards they have made absolutely no gains. It is our responsibility, the responsibility of the Communists, in developing our concentration program; to particularly develop the struggle for jobs and full employment in these areas.

Another point that we feel strongly about and on which we must place emphasis and take the lead is the whole question of organizing the unorganized. Those of us that have been around for some time remember the struggles of the unemployed days when it was the labor movement that fought for unemployed insurance. And once again the unions in alliance with the unemployed people must lead the

(Continued on Page 9)

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RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 50¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).
DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.
Tonight—Manhattan
"THE GREAT BEGINNING"—a film depicting the struggle for collectivization of agriculture during the early 20's in the Soviet Union. Commentary by Harold Collins. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Oct. 19th St. \$1.10, Wednesday 3:30 p.m.

Let 'er Roll

We now have a back-log of 7279 subs to cover during August in order to preserve the gains made during the first half of 1945. It is made up of 830 remaining June expirations and 2501 potential expirations coming up for August. It has seemed unrealistic to think in terms of 7279 subs during August alone. But there are two reasons why this number is feasible — and necessary.



The first reason is the reconstitution of the Communist Party. Press work is an integral part of the reorganization. A tremendous membership job will have to be done which will require wide and skillful use of the press. The Worker is a point of contact with the membership and the progressive forces generally, and a method of education in the fundamental theoretical and practical questions raised and decided upon at the recent special convention. It is indispensable in helping bring the decisions and resolutions into practice. This is especially so in the day to day activities of the clubs. By no means have all the members regular subs to The Worker, let alone the Daily Worker, and remedying this situation alone should net several thousands subs.

No less important is the fact that The Worker is our prime instrument in rallying the labor movement for a progressive post-war program. It is the source of political information for our members in trade unions to facilitate work in shops. Reading The Worker is the first step, beyond initial contact, in making a Party member. It is an influence in winning support for a correct program from broad masses of workers who, through experience, have learned to listen with respect to what The Worker has to say. For these reasons a good deal of discussion should be devoted by trade union members to the circulation of The Worker.

The second reason is the election campaign. Throughout the country, the Communist Party will support progressive candidates. In doing so, election workers will meet large numbers of people who have almost no knowledge of the independent program of the Party. Explaining this program is essential, but it can be clinched by the sale of a sub to The Worker.

In Brooklyn and Manhattan, where Communist candidates are running for office—and where sub work has been especially weak in July—election and press work are inseparable. In collecting petitions and getting pledges of votes, July and August expirations lists are a veritable mine of reserves. These lists should be used for several purposes . . . securing signatures and pledges, recruiting additional election workers for progressive and Communist candidates, and renewing the sub!

Landon Wants Democratic Split Wide Enough for an Elephant

Alf M. Landon, the man who once ran for President and hasn't stopped talking since, is plenty worried about the British elections. He thinks the Labor Party victory is a threat to principles of freedom.

And he fears that it will mean an increase in the activity and aggressiveness of what he calls the "left-wing New Dealers."

But in a statement issued from his home in Topeka, Kan., Landon comes up with a brainstorm that would make it possible for the Republicans to cash in on the British elections in 1948.

Real Atrocities in Vienna Are Committed by Times, Tribune

Newspaper stories filed from Vienna make it perfectly clear why Soviet authorities are wary of foreign correspondents. About 10 days ago, newspapermen were first allowed entry into Austria. Since then, a continuous stream of "atrocity" dispatches have been ground out—depicting "raping and pillaging by the Russians."

The New York Times and Herald Tribune writers are competing to see who's capable of filing more anti-Soviet copy. If the Times' John MacCormac says a Vienna woman was "assaulted twenty times the same night" by Red Army men—then the Tribune's Seymour Freidin dreams up a different angle and writes: "Furniture, telephones and clothing also have been carried off and placed on flat cars destined for Russia."

Of course, just for the sake of journalistic ethics, the Tribune reporter admits later in his story that "not one can testify to having witnessed the excesses."

But this doesn't faze the correspondents. They still quote unnamed Austrians and government officials

as sources for these Soviet atrocities that nobody has actually witnessed.

The Times' Mr. MacCormac must be finding it very difficult to keep up with himself. He forgets that only one week ago he interviewed Austrian Chancellor Dr. Karl Renner, who praised the Soviet occupation authorities for ousting the Nazis from "all public offices" and putting them to work.

And at the tail-end of MacCormac's story, the Times added an Associated Press dispatch from Vienna, in which a member of the American governing body in Austria declared: "We have gotten along very well thus far with the Russians. Their methods take longer than ours, but their results are satisfactory."

Charter Backer Hits Vandenberg

Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R-Mich.) was sharply criticized yesterday by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, acting president of Americans United for World Organization.

Americans United was one of the leading national organizations campaigning for approval of the United Nations Charter—and its statement points to a growing understanding of Vandenberg's real role in trying to wreck the charter.

Mrs. Harriman described Vandenberg's proposal, that "exclusive responsibility" for policing the Western Hemisphere should be kept in the Americas, as "aiming a mortal blow at the San Francisco conference."

Tells of British, Vichy Contacts

PARIS, Aug. 7 (UP).—Marcel Peyrou, former Vichy Minister of the Interior, testified today that Great Britain initiated contact with the government of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain in October, 1942.

The thick-set, powerfully built Peyrou was the 17th defense witness in the treason trial of Petain. He was asked to recount events of Dec. 13, 1940, when friction between Petain and Pierre Laval culminated in the temporary ousting of Laval.

Conversations "which were contacts rather than official conversations" began between Vichy and London at the end of October, 1942, Peyrou said. They were initiated by London and carried on in Madrid and Geneva. They dealt generally with the French fleet and the food situation in France.

More precise conversations were initiated by the British in December through Jacques Chevalier, Minister of Education at Vichy, the witness said. Those dealt with the French fleet and colonial issues.

CP Convention Documents

(Continued from Page 8)

fight for organizing the unorganized and to solve the problems of the unemployed workers.

We want to further say that we support Comrade Foster's discussion of the slogan of 60,000,000 jobs where he strongly stated that while unemployment is inevitable under capitalism, that in raising the slogan of 60,000,000 jobs and the right to work we are rallying the American people and taking the lead in the fight to demand that our government create projects and work where private industry does not do it.

We want to state further, while this is a slogan that has been developed we must add to that slogan the fact that the government must create jobs immediately. We don't have to wait until the Murray Full Employment Bill is passed, until a survey is made to determine how many unemployed there are in a given 12-month period, and whether or not the government has to develop a public works program. We know there will be unemployment in the coming period and therefore we raise now as an immediate demand that the labor movement begin to call upon the government to develop these projects.

Finally, we feel that as Communists we bear a special responsibility in making out of this program and out of this section of our resolution a real thing, something that will be realized. As a vanguard of the working class, as the best fighters in the interest of the working people, we feel our Party and our comrades in industry and the trade unions will discharge their full duties and obligations to the workers by fighting for this program and making it the property of the entire nation.

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LOW DOWN

Comebacks of Servicemen
Dependent on Many Factors

By Nat Low

Some time ago a favorite discussion raging in sports circles centered around the ability of returning athletes to make the grade after service in the Army or Navy. There were as many theories on this subject as there were athletes but the general conclusion drawn was that it would depend upon the individual—his age, physical apparatus, length of time out of action, etc.

This theory has been proved in life for there are enough soldiers back in the majors to draw some pretty definite conclusions.

Let's start with Hank Greenberg, the first big timer to go into the service. That was five years ago. Hank returned to the Tigers a couple of months back, whipped himself into fairly good shape and then was sent into the lineup. He got off to a surprisingly good start, hitting three homers in his first week. But then the pitchers began to bear down and now Hank is hitting less than .240 and is of very little use to the Tigers in their fight for the flag. In Hank's case, it is obvious that his major league career has been seriously curtailed by his five-year stay in the service. He might be able to up that average a bit between now and the season's end but at his age it will be very difficult for him to recapture the reflexes which are so vital to a hitter.

Red Ruffing is still another case, and a most successful one. Red was out only three years and managed to play a lot of baseball in the service which gave him quite an edge on Greenberg who was on active war duty most of the time. Besides, a pitcher has less trouble making a comeback than a hitter simply because a hurler doesn't have to use his arm as much as his head. Especially a veteran of Ruffing's caliber. Red has won two games since returning to the mound and even though he can start games only after five or six day respites, he certainly will win more than his share of contests and will probably be able to help the Yankees for at least another two years.

Another example is Buddy Lewis of the Senators who came back only recently. Lewis, much younger than either Greenberg or Ruffing, was able to adjust himself more rapidly and thus is sparking the Nats in their drive to overtake the Tigers. Lewis, who was the hot corner guardian for the Senators, is now playing the outfield and has recaptured the hitting form that made him a star before entering the service. Here again, it is a question of age, length in service and physical equipment. Lewis is in fine shape and figured to be in better shape within a few more weeks. This, added to his comparative youth, makes him a big league star for at least a half dozen more years.

And so it goes. There are more examples but the three above are just the best ones. The Bobby Fellers, Petey Reisers, Phil Rizzuto and other youngsters should have little difficulty making satisfactory comebacks. But the older men, especially those who have been away for more than three years, will find it tough sledding—especially when the war against Japan is over and the tremendous numbers of young athletes begin to make bids for major league berths.

The Either-Or Man

"He either knocks them down or knocks them out."

For four years now, announcer Harry Balogh has been reciting this introduction with painstaking regularity for Jose Basora, the Puerto Rican middleweight. Each time, Basora would acknowledge the introduction, depart from the ring and then the main bout would get under way.

Years passed and, as always, Basora was back for the glowing presentation from Balogh, but nothing came of it. For one reason or another Basora was never in the main bout.

Last Friday night, Jose Basora was back in the Madison Square Garden ring, and this time announcer Balogh could have changed his time and said, "Jose Basora, the Puerto Rican middleweight who fights the rugged and aggressive Jacob LaMotta in the main bout at the Garden Friday night."

Balogh, out of sheer force of habit, bellowed: "Jose Basora,

who either knocks them down or knocks them out."

The bout with LaMotta is the outcome of his draw with Ray (Sugar) Robinson in Philadelphia recently. New Yorkers became conscious of Basora's fistie presence after all these years.

There is one small line in the record book which has escaped the notice of boxing folk. Three years ago, it was Basora who handed LaMotta his first defeat in New York. Since then, LaMotta has fought five main bouts in the Garden while Basora has been content with just introductions.

"Friday night is my big chance," Basora said in Stillman's Gym today. "It's either do or die for me. I know what it means to be on the wrong side of the ring. I also know what it means to fight for coffee and cake dough. I'm making good Friday night. After Friday, Balogh will introduce me as the middleweight who knocked out Jake LaMotta."

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	54	41	.568	—
Washington	54	42	.563	½
New York	50	43	.538	3
Chicago	50	47	.515	5
Cleveland	48	48	.500	6½
Boston	48	49	.495	7
St. Louis	45	49	.479	8½
Philadelphia	32	62	.340	21½

Games Today

New York at Cleveland (night).
Boston at Detroit (2).
Washington at Chicago (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Chicago	63	34	.649	—
St. Louis	59	42	.584	6
Brooklyn	55	43	.561	8½
New York	54	47	.535	11
Pittsburgh	51	50	.505	14
Boston	46	55	.455	19
Cincinnati	43	53	.448	19½
Philadelphia	26	73	.263	38

Games Today

St. Louis at New York (night).
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston (2).
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia (2, twilight).

Bury Billy Southworth Jr. in Columbus, Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7 (UP).—Military funeral services were held at Lockbourne Army Air Base here today for Maj. Billy B. Southworth 25, son of manager Billy Southworth of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Young Southworth's body was recovered Friday from Flushing Bay, N. Y., and brought to his father's home near here for burial. He was killed in the crash of a B-29 Superfortress into the bay Feb. 15.

Eight of Southworth's former comrades in the Eighth Air Force carried his casket to the grave. An honor guard from Ft. Hayes Barracks fired a final salute over the grave.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WOR—Tello-Test—Qpiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Cliff Edwards, Songs

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Luncheon Music
12:15-WEAF—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—News From the Pacific
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—News; Women's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Sunday's Album
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphonic Music
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WABC—Margaret Macdonald
WJZ—Galen Drake
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Oedric Foster
WJZ—Edward Maher
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowi
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Salute
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Show
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music

From the Press Box

Dodgers, in Last Stand, Depend Upon the Hitters

by Phil Gordon

The third place Dodgers open their last home stand of the year today at Ebbets Field with the Cincy Reds as guests and this stay will determine, finally, the ultimate finishing position of the Merry Lads of Flatbush.

The Dodgers, in all fairness to their legions of rooters, have but a very slight chance to cop the flag. In order for them to do so, the Cubs would have to fold completely and the Cards would have to do likewise. Both are very remote possibilities, for neither the Cubs nor the Cards seem to be on the verge of collapse.

But even if they did slacken off the pace considerably, there is no guarantee the Dodgers could exploit the situation to its fullest degree. For that they would need much more pitching than they have been getting.

Only Hal Gregg, of all the hurlers, has been dependable in the past month. Curt Davis, Vic Lombardi, Art Herring and Clyde King are hot one day and cold the next. Davis has been the most disappointing man in the lot. The gaunt veteran was counted upon to be the key man of the staff, but to date he has won only seven games and has been trimmed 10 times.

He doesn't figure to improve much in the stretch, for with each week of the campaign he tires more and more. So the great burden will fall on Gregg and young Cy Buker, who, with four wins and one defeat, is the most promising of the rookies.

The hitters, thus, will to a great extent, determine this last fling of the Dodgers. Goody Rosen, of course, has been a revelation and will quite likely continue the hitting that has kept him right up there with Tommy Holmes, of the Braves. Also,

Giants Buy Trenton 9 Of Interstate League

The Giants yesterday announced the purchase of the Trenton, N. J. baseball club of the Interstate League, the club to be delivered to the Giants at the end of the 1945 season.

Purchase of the Class "B" Club, gives New York outright possession of two minor farms, the other being Jersey City of the International League.

Clifford Case, father of Washington outfielder George Case, is president of the Trenton team and William B. McKechnie, son of the Cincinnati Red's manager, general manager. McKechnie will retain his job and move into the Giants organization when the purchase is consummated this fall.

Dixie Walker, Luis Olmo and Augie Galan should be able to wield potent bats in this period. After a slow start, Dixie is again beginning to club and has boosted his average to .311 and leads the league in runs batted in with 90.

Olmo, with an average of .334, has been a strong man all season long and is second to Dixie among the league's leaders in knocking in tallies. As for Augie Galan, relieved of his distasteful chores at first base, the little guy with the big stick should be a power in the next two months. Now Mitting an even .300 clip, Galan has a penchant for clubbing in the runs that count, and that makes him a key man in all Dodger plans.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—600 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNYC—880 Kc.
WABC—890 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEW—1180 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WRN—1050 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WENY—1490 Kc.
WQXR—1540 Kc.
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landi Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—News Westbrook Van Vogt
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Beautiful Music
4:35-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—News; Johnson Family Singers
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Wacs on Parade
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Today in Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Olimaron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Old Favorites
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—The Singing Lady
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kierman's News Corner
WABC—News—Quincy Howe
WMCA—News; Talk
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Sally Moore, Contralto
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Paton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Reports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Leon Henderson
WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs

WMCA—Five Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Scrapbook
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Elery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WHN—J. Steel
WMCA—New Yorkers at War
8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Cecil Brown
WJZ—Pic and Pat
WABC—Play—The Saint, With Brian Aherne
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:15-WOR—Now It Can Be Told
WJZ—News of Tomorrow
8:30-WEAF—Billie Burk Show
WOR—Bert Wheeler Show
WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:35-WABC—Bill Henry, News
9:00-WEAF—Wednesday With You
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Curtain Time
WABC—Crime Photography
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—The Music Festival
9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Spotlight Bands
WJZ—Jones and I—Drama
WABC—Quiz—Detect and Collect with Wendy Barrie, Fred Utal
WMCA—When He Comes Home
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Phil Harris Show
WOR—The Human Adventure
WJZ—David Harding, Counter-Spy
WABC—Great Moment in Music
WQXR—News; Opera Music
10:30-WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Lee Mortimer—News
WABC—G. I. Laffie
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—War Bond Concert
10:45-WJZ—Janet Flanner from Overseas
WMCA—Musical Encors
11:00-WEAF—WOR—News; Music
WABC—WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Harlem Hour
WQXR—News; Just Music
11:05-WJZ—W. S. Gallimore
11:30-WABC—Invitation to Music
12:00-WEAF—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

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1 time 05
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ROOMS WANTED
SERVICEMAN'S wife and baby desperately need unfurnished 2-4 rooms, or to share. Rent to \$50. GR. 7-0658, bet. 4-8.
OFFICER'S wife, employed, small child in school, needs apartment or room in Jackson Heights. Call HA. 9-5213 after 7 p. m.

Superficial Psychology Won't Help Our Vets

by Samuel Sillen

JUDGING from recent movies, plays, radio programs, and popular magazine articles, the "veteran's problem" is essentially a problem in morbid psychology. There is a strong tendency to portray the returning serviceman as invariably a neurotic whose outlook on life has become wretchedly warped.

There is no doubt that many servicemen, subjected to the harsh tensions of war, are returning with mental problems of varying degrees of seriousness. Nor is there any doubt that these problems must not only be treated by trained psychiatrists but understood intelligently, so far as possible, by the layman.

But I question very seriously whether the present overexposure of superficial psychology is serving a useful purpose.

Stories about mentally disturbed soldiers may make for absorbing melodrama. They may bolster the civilian's self-estimate by assuring him of his own "normality." They may even provide people with the comforting, though illusory, feeling that they are filled with the spirit of understanding and compassion.

They are also giving the public a distorted picture of the veteran.

"THERE are mental casualties as well as the physical casualties who will wear their dreadful evidence for all to see," writes Sgt. Al Hine, Overseas News Editor of Yank. "Some men will come back worse, but some men will have been improved by their time in service. Most of them, and I advise the intelligent layman to bank on this, will return substantially unchanged; they will have had new and often sharply terrible experiences, but most will be able to snap back and, without closing their minds to their war past, they will be able to accept and work in the peace time future."

This is not, adds Sgt. Hine, the picture you get in current war novels, plays, and films.

Hine describes the soldiers in Richard Brooks' novel, *The Brick Foxhole*, as "about as preposterous a set of characters as ever were left to wander beyond the confinement of the covers of Kraft-Ebing." Sgt. Hine says he does not recognize the soldiers and marines in Niven Busch's *They Dream of Home* and Lester Cohen's *Coming Home*. Nor does he speak kindly of "psycho epics" like Broadway's *Foxhole in the Parlor* and Hollywood's *I'll Be Seeing You*.

"It may not all be the fault of the authors," writes Sgt. Hine. "They may think they are representing isolated cases as such. But the publishers find it hard to resist the ballyhoo value of typicality and reviewers seem to find it easier to accept the characters as archetypes rather than as types."

"By the time the merry-go-round is well under way, most readers are mesmerized into thinking their Johnny will come back a killer sure, or, if not a killer, at least a dour and melancholic character, given to muttering in his sleep and lashing out at little sister with a cat o' nine tails."

HAVING been a garrison soldier in the U.S. and overseas, Sgt. Hine testifies that it is "malarky" to believe that if you scratch a soldier you find a psychoneurotic. This increasingly fashionable superstition breeds an unhealthy civilian approach to the discharged serviceman.

Sgt. Hine is impressed with the resemblance between soldier and civilian conversation. "Sometimes, very naturally, it's the conversation of civilians who have been pressed into a new mold, subjected in a short time to experiences enough for a dozen lifetimes. But there's always the background of what the speakers were and the other background of their longing to be home."

"Don't try," he warns, "to force the discharged soldier into a strange shape to conform to a literary pattern." The average GI doesn't want to kill, foam at the mouth, or twitch for a politely admiring audience.

There is, of course, no reason why a novelist or playwright should not write about the psychoneurotic soldier. But if he chooses to do so, he ought to be aware of some elementary responsibilities as an artist. First, he should make sure that he is not substituting a loose pattern of psychological jargon for a scientific understanding of the problems he treats. Second, he should be careful to avoid the impression that the problem of his character is the "veteran's problem." Third, he ought to learn how to make the life of the healthy GI as convincing, even if not as "glamorous," as the life of the unfortunate mental sufferer.

General Eisenhower's Film Report On the Conquest of Nazi Germany

The True Glory, General of the Army "Ike" Eisenhower's film report of the conquest of Fortress Europe, will be released to the public by the Office of War Information through the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, following approval of the film by the WAC program committee.

Announcement that the film will be released about October 1 was made after a meeting today of film company executives, War Activities Committee and OWI representatives with Army officials.

The True Glory, an 83-minute feature, jointly prepared by the British and American govern-

ments, reports the European campaign from D-Day in Normandy to V-Day in Germany. It will be distributed in the United States by Columbia Pictures. Special committees of motion picture people will assist in the promotion and booking of the film.

Violinist Extends Overseas Tour

Yehudi Menuhin has extended by one more week his two-month overseas trip in order to play the first concerts in former German prison camps.

Victor Byelokurov and Ivan Malishevsky as Gestapo agent and Soviet secret service agent, play important roles in "Military Secret," Soviet spy drama at the Stanley.

Clare Luce Flops as Candida Too

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Clare Boothe Luce has shown herself up to be as punk an actress as she is a Congresswoman. The Republican Party peacock got a black eye (and it wasn't make-up) in the press yesterday on her performance in George Bernard Shaw's *Candida*. Mrs. Luce, who has been making European jaunts to attack the Soviet Union, thought she'd give herself a delicious time by appearing in Stamford, Conn., summer stock. But she really made herself the laughing stock.

Her performance turned the Shaw classic into "a bad play and an enormously dull one," said the New York Sun. Sustained monotony were the kindest words Ward Morehouse, who tried to like the show, could find.

Mrs. Luce was a big disappointment to the Herald Tribune critic who found that she had as much feeling as an oyster. "She failed completely to make the character live..."

CUTELY COY

The Post's reviewer asserted that even Mrs. Luce's so-called charm never came to her aid. "She simpered and pouted and was cutely coy." What dignity for an elected representative!

In her role, Mrs. Luce had a "sub-standard amount of warmth and vitality," according to the World Telegram. "Her reading of the role was animated as a daguerrotype."

It was a great social event, of course, the kind that the jaded lady from Connecticut thrives on. "I had a wonderful time," said the prima donna. The audience couldn't say the same.

John Chapman of the Daily News took the occasion to write a letter to his Congressman—Mrs. Luce. He declared he wanted to complain to his Congressman on the low pay of postal clerks but never got around to it. Mrs. Luce never got around to correcting the situation either.

So he took the opportunity, to complain about the performance of *Candida* because "It has you in the title role." Your acting, he said, "could not be termed electrifying." "You had as much feeling as a child reciting 'Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star.'"

Even the Journal American critic found it hard to sing "the editorial praise." Mrs. Luce is neither *Candida*, nor an actress. Robert Garland, however, blames that on George Bernard Shaw and father time. The play is 45 years old.

But Miss Luce made it seem even older. But it's all a lark to Mrs. Luce. So is world peace and reconversion.

The critics turned their thumbs down. The voters will next.

Stage-Screen Shows At McKinley Theatre

The McKinley Theatre on Boston Road and 169th St. in the Bronx will open Friday, Aug. 17, with the only stage and screen show in the Bronx.

The McKinley has undergone complete renovation and will be one of the finest equipped theatres in New York City to present name bands and revues.

For one week, starting Aug. 17, the theatre will present Don Redman's band and revue headed by Billie Holiday.



CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

Piute Pete Leads Barn Dancing

Barn dancing which has been so rapidly gaining in popularity throughout the country has caused the Village Barn to engage the services of Piute Pete. "The greatest hog caller east of the Rockies" to lead the patrons in country games and square dances.



Pearl Primus will do a series of new dances at Camp Unity tonight (Wednesday). This will be the third program of a series of seven being given at the camp this week as part of Negro Rights Week. Tomorrow night (Thursday) Aaron Douglas, well known Negro painter will speak on Art and the Negro. Negro Rights Week was inaugurated at Camp Unity by Audrey Moore and Ed Royce, managers of the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee to Re-elect Benjamin J. Davis to City Council.

"Nifty yarn of undercover intrigue... packed with excitement" World Telegram

MILITARY SECRET
2nd Big Week
AN ARTKINO RELEASE
AIR-CONDITIONED
STANLEY 7th Avenue
Bet. 42 & 41 Sts.
Extra: Soviet Nation Dances
Held over—Complete Moscow May Day Parade
PRODUCED IN THE U. S. S. R.
DOORS OPEN 8:45 A. M.

COOL GREATEST SOVIET MUSICAL! JEAN CABIN
55 ST. **Volga-Volga** In the French Masterpiece
PLAYHOUSE Starring LUBA ORLOVA "PEPE LE MOKO"
East of 7th Ave. Directed by G. ALEXANDROV
CO. 5-9433 Extra: "The Fleet That Came to Stay" Liberty Magazine

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
20th St. & 6th Ave. Doors open 10:30 A. M.
A BELL for ADANO
Gene Tierney - John Hodiak - William Bendit
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Pictures at 10:30, 1:45, 4:45, 7:45, 10:45
Stage Show at 12:30, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45

IRVING PLACE 144th, Un. Sq.
Starting Today GR. 5-8975
"WUTHERING HEIGHTS"
and
"ALEXANDER NEVSKY"

Dr. Harlow Shapley Tells About Trip To USSR, on CBS

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard College Observatory, just returned from a visit to Soviet Russia, is the guest on Columbia network's *Adventures in Science* Saturday, August 11 (WABC-CBS, 2:15-2:30 p. m.)

Dr. Shapley will tell what he saw and heard of science and scientists in the U. S. S. R. The trip was made in company with other American scientists to help celebrate the 226th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences. He will be interviewed in Boston by Dr. Frank Thone, substituting for CBS Science Editor Watson Davis.

JOHN WILDBERG presents
HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE'S PRODUCTION
ANNA LUCASTA
A Play by PHILIP YORDAN
SENSIBLY AIR-CONDITIONED
MANSFIELD Theatre, 47th West of B'way
Evenings 8:00. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40

2nd YEAR
I WANNA GET MARRIED!
GERTRUDE NIESEN
"FOLLOW THE GIRLS"
Staged by HARRY DELMAR
BROADHURST Theatre, 144 St. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
AIR-CONDITIONED

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY," N. Y. TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with WALLIS CLARK
LILY CAHILL
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 48th St.
Evenings 8:00. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:40
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"Handsome Romantic Musical... Solid... A welcome mid-summer contribution to the Broadway season."—BARNES, Herald Tribune.
MARINKA
Staged by MASSARD SHORT
John Roberts Harry Stockwell Renee Vincent
Luba Malina
AIR-COND. WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 30th St.
Evs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER BRITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
SONO OSATO—NANCY WALKER in
ON THE TOWN
Directed by GEORGE ABBOY
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
Cool Martin Beck Thea., 45th W. of 5 Av.
CI 5-6363 Evs 8:40. Mats Wed. and Sat.

"BELONGS ON THE MUST LIST!"—Hoscoe, World-Telegram
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30
BROADWAY THEA. B'y at 33 St. Air-Cond.

A New Epoch in Warfare

by a Veteran Commander

The invention or discovery of the wheel, of gunpowder, steam, electricity and the internal combustion engine all marked the beginning of new epochs in the development of humanity and, unfortunately of its power to make war. Sadly enough each of these discoveries and inventions put its definite imprint on military tactics and the methods of conducting warfare.

Today humanity has crossed the threshold of a new epoch—the epoch of the tapping of the innermost energy of the universe.

Unfortunately again the New Thing came in the form of a bomb.

The effect of the bomb on the Japanese city which was the first to feel the impact of the latest step in the direction of human progress is not known yet. Many of the dramatic descriptions of the experiment in New Mexico may be part of the psychological warfare directed at Japan. And good and legitimate warfare it would be. In short, we don't know yet what the bomb did to Hiroshima, but the choice seems

to be between "utter vaporization" and "terrific destruction."

Some people will be (reasonably enough) scared to death by the emergence of the new weapon which seems to give its possessor unlimited power over his fellow men. However, tremendous as the Anglo-American scientific achievement is, it must be remembered that new methods of attack always bring forth new methods of defense. As firemen know even fire is sometimes being subdued by fire.

The history of warfare teaches

us that often a new weapon or method when pushed a outrance creates a reaction which hits back at the creator. Such was the overconcentration of artillery means at Verdun where the Germans floundered in "lunar landscapes" of their own creation.

Look at gas in the last war. It was expected that gas dropped from planes would make war virtually impossible. But nobody dared use gas during this war because everybody was afraid of the reaction.

And so it may be with the

atomic bomb. Atomic guns can be made to ward off atomic air fleets. And so on, and so forth.

We are lucky we found The Thing and are able to speed the war against the Japanese before the enemy can devise counter-measures. Thank God for that.

But the great impact of the new discovery should be seen not in the military field, but within the realm of human progress.

So let us greet our atomic device not with a shudder, but with the elation and admiration which the genius of man deserves.

New Yorkers See Bomb As 'Wonderful,' 'Terrible'

By LOUISE MITCHELL

News of the atomic bomb brought two reactions from New Yorkers yesterday. "It's wonderful. But it's terrible, too." The possibility of an early finish to the Japanese war was looked upon as the immediate benefit of the new deadly

weapon. But fear that it might become a Frankenstein sobered the reactions of many of those interviewed at 14 St. and Fifth Ave. Some saw advantages of the discovery in practical scientific application. Others felt that the coming peace must be secured.

"It's swell," said truck driver Linzy Scott. "Nothing better could have happened. I have two brothers in the army. It will shorten the war. Thank God, Japan and Germany didn't get it first."

"It's a good thing if it will only be used to defeat the enemy," said Gertrude Wichner, artist. "Only if it will be used for a good purpose is it a wonderful discovery."

"The bomb has limitless possibilities," said Mrs. Laura Ross, housewife. "But it makes the next war a terrible thing. My husband and I were discussing it this morning. He said it is an alarming thing. We must secure the peace."

Chief Petty Officer Robert F. Tera who has just returned from overseas duty in the Atlantic, felt it "was a terrific number. It will

shorten the war. As for the future it has unlimited benefits for all the world."

Bart Zoldak, deliveryman, believed the discovery had "tremendous productive power for the future."

A doctor who preferred to remain unnamed, believes the release of atomic energy will have a "world revolutionary effect."

He added, "We'd better wait and see the results of the bomb. As yet we really don't know what happened. It's important that we keep it to ourselves. Maybe it would have been better if it had not been discovered. Others will discover it and that will mean more wars. So you see how important it will be to control the peace."

Calling himself a "cynic" he was not confident that wars would be prevented in the future.

Mrs. Leah Levy, whose soldier son

is in a hospital with a nervous disorder, said, "My hands are full. I hope this bomb will stop the suffering as soon as possible."

However, Mrs. Nancy Rich, a social worker, only saw the bomb as a new device to prolong human suffering. "This isn't the civilized way to wage wars. Don't get me wrong. I want to see every Jap in the Pacific Ocean. Remember how horrified we were when the Nazis bombed civilians in London. Well that's the way I feel about this. We must make rails and munitions our only target."

Two New York University students also displayed horror at the destructive qualities of the bomb. "It will be frightful if there is another war. But if Japan gives up it is worth it."

George Levine, salesman, who has been honorably discharged from the Army felt that it is both good and bad.

"It's murder," he said. "But it will be good if the enemy gives up."

Fliers Tell of Raid

(Continued from Page 1)

said the missile resting in the bomb bay looked like the final test facsimile which was exploded less than a month ago—July 16—in a remote corner of the Alamogordo, N. M., bombing range.

"I had a very personal interest in the mission," he said. "We knew when we started that success could only be measured in the first battle delivery on Japan."

"We knew it was worth a lot in terms of shortening the war. When the bomb fell away we began to put as much distance between us and the ball of fire which we knew was coming, as quickly as possible. There was a terrific flash of light—even in the daytime. Visual shock was apparent from several miles."

"That's the first indication I had that the bomb worked. Each man said a 'My God.'"

"What had been Hiroshima was

going up in a mountain of smoke. "First I could see a mushroom of boiling dust—apparently with some debris in it—up to 20,000 feet."

"The boiling continued three or four minutes as I watched. Then a white cloud plumed upward from the center to some 40,000 feet. An angry dust cloud spread all around the city. There were fires on the fringes of the city, apparently burning, as buildings crumbled and the gas mains broke."

"Twenty-four hours after the above dispatch was filed, Tokyo radio suggested that the attack caused such destruction in Hiroshima that Japanese authorities still had not been able to ascertain

the full extent of damage. It conceded, however, that damage was considerable.

(The War Department announced at Washington, meanwhile, that an official interpretation of the results of the raid will be released Wednesday morning. It said photographs of the bomb strike were being received at Guam.)

The specially selected crew, now fully aware of their history-making flight, buzzed with excitement as they watched from the plane, which was named "Enola Gay," for Tibbet's 57-year-old mother, who lives in Miami.

"I knew what the Japs were in for, but I felt no particular emotion about it," Parsons said.

"Last month in the New Mexico desert, when we set off a facsimile bomb suspended from a tower, it fused the sand for quite a radius because it generated heat like something in the stellar regions."

"The heat flash in New Mexico was felt for 20 miles."

Gen. Spaatz, Strategic Air Forces commander in the Pacific, announced that "one of these bombs is the equivalent to a 2,000 plane B-29 raid."

"Photographic evidence taken at the time the bomb was released shows nothing but tremendous smoke," he said. "A reconnaissance plane over Hiroshima four hours later still couldn't see anything of the city except some fires around its outskirts."

"It looks like extensive damage. That column of smoke 40,000 feet high is still there after four hours."

Kings ALP Hears

O'Dwyer Tomorrow

William O'Dwyer, candidate for Mayor, will be the featured speaker at the Kings County committee meeting of the American Labor Party tomorrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Livingston, 301 Schermerhorn St.

An hour before this meeting, the Second Judicial District convention of the ALP will be held at the St. George Hotel.

Britons in USSR Laud Unions

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UP).—Lincoln Evans, assistant general secretary of the British Iron and Steel workers Federation, told newspapermen today that while British trade unions expect to enjoy close relations with the new Labor Government they will feel free to pursue an independent course.

Evans and a group of officials of his union have just completed a tour of the steel center of Magnitogorsk and other Soviet industrial regions.

He said the Russians had unions devote more time to social welfare and cultural relations whereas in Britain the greater part of trade union activity was with questions of wages and working conditions.

Daily Worker

Daily Worker, New York, Wednesday, August 8, 1945

Negro Soldier Gets Stay in Death Sentence

Special to the Daily Worker

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Stay of the death sentence has been granted Private Daniel Jones sentenced with 10 other soldiers for mutiny by overseas Army. Representative Ralph A. Gamble revealed he re-

ceived a letter from Major General Myron C. Cramer dated Aug. 1 which told that the stay was granted pending "clemency materials" and that more information would follow. Rep. Gamble petitioned the War Department sometime earlier at the request of Private Jones' family.

There was no information on the other ten GIs.

"Every safeguard provided by the laws of the United States is assured the accused before final action is taken," Gen. Cramer said.

According to a letter received by Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Jones from their son, he and ten other soldiers were framed up by a Negro-baiting

Captain on a false charge of mutiny. The organized testimony of a group of the captain's friends at the trial resulted in the sentence. The captain had transferred all the other men who could have been a witness for the soldiers.

These men had served with the 101st Airborne division. Their company had a very good record until they were transferred to the company commanded by the Negro-baiting captain.

United Electrical Workers Local 443 with other CIO locals, William Berlin, Councilman candidate of the ALP, Mayor Frank and other groups in Yonkers and New Rochelle have been active in the case.

Tito Takes Steps To Bar Monarchy

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 7 (UP).—Premier Marshal Tito, apparently ending any prospect for restoration of King Peter II, said today that a monarchy is "incompatible with democracy in Yugoslavia."

Legislation has been drafted for submission immediately to the Avnoj, or National Assembly, to bar the King's return to the throne, it is indicated.

In a speech before 1,150 delegates to a National Liberation Front meeting, Tito called the monarchy an "outmoded, tyrannical institution rejected by the vast majority of the people."

Not only King Peter but all "reactionary emigrants" will be barred from the new Yugoslavia, Tito said. He urged the creation of a liberal republican regime.

(At London, King Peter's suite at the Claridge Hotel refused to answer telephone calls.)

In his address, Tito criticized some western types of democracy. Under them, he said, reactionaries and fascists enjoy an opportunity to flourish and to undermine demo-

cratic institutions.

Moreover, Tito added, some types of western democracy are a mere illusion; they have free universal suffrage but lack social content, he said.

The agenda for the Avnoj will include sweeping attempts at solution of the question of multiple nationalities and establishment of a new status for the church.

Mosha Plade, 56, vice-president of the Avnoj, told foreign correspondents that a projected agrarian law provides for nationalization and redistribution of all landed estates as well as lands, banks and factories.

The Yugoslav Government proposes to leave about five hectares (about 12-1/3 acres) to the average monastery and a maximum of 20 hectares (about 49-2/5 acres) to monasteries of historic significance.

Soong Returns to Moscow for Parley

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UP).—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong and Foreign Minister Wang Shi-chieh, two of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's most trusted advisers, arrived today to resume negotiations with the Soviet government which were interrupted by the Big Three Berlin conference.

American Ambassador W. Averell Harriman had arrived here late yesterday after attending the Berlin conference and he was at the airport to greet Soong and Wang, along with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and French Ambassador Gen. George Catroux.

300 Bombers Rake Southern Kyushu

MANILA, Wednesday, Aug. 8 (UP).—More than 300 bombers and fighter bombers of the Far Eastern Air Force swarmed over southern Kyushu Monday, spreading fire and destruction in the rail, aircraft and industrial centers of Kagoshima and Miyakonojo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.